

THE  
**Nonconformist.**

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSIDENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XII.—NEW SERIES, No. 347.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1852.

PRICE 6d.

**EAST SURREY ELECTION.**

**THE** Central Committee for securing the return of the Honourable P. J. LOCKE KING and THOMAS ALCOCK, Esq., sit daily at the Bridge House Hotel, Southwark. Electors who have removed since the year 1846 are earnestly requested to send their present Addresses to the Committee without delay.

R. and J. RUSSELL and BURGON, Secretaries.

**TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK.**

**GENTLEMEN**—Since the retirement of Mr. ALDERMAN HUMPHREY from the contest for his reelection as our representative in Parliament, upon the dissolution about to take place, I have received a requisition, so numerous and influential in all the parishes of the borough, that I feel it to be my duty to accept the invitation. I am perfectly well aware that the large share I inherit in the commercial enterprise of the borough, and the great identity of my own and my family's prosperity with that of the port of London, although ensuring some degree of zeal and information on my part upon the various questions constantly attendant thereon, are not of themselves sufficient grounds for my pretensions to so great a responsibility; indeed, I know from experience that the claim based upon what is termed "Residence" is as nothing compared with the qualifications that so enlightened a Constituency, so important, too, in its various Commercial, Manufacturing, and Shipping interests as that of Southwark, ought to find in the services of men who have the leisure, and influence in the House of Commons, to make known, and to enforce, upon all requisite occasions, the views and requirements of such a Constituency. I therefore feel that my own pretensions cannot be too modestly put forward, and that I have much to do before I prove how far I am worthy of the trust to which I aspire.

I profess the utmost liberality of Political principles that is consistent with the progress of the people in Education and Intelligence; and my conviction has long been, that the basis upon which all Reform, all Retrenchment, all adjustment of the fair relative position of every class can be attained is, first and foremost, an Extension of the present far too limited Suffrage.

With an Extension of the Suffrage, more simply and less vexatiously secured, protected by the Ballot and shorter duration of Parliaments, the judgment of the Electors, guided and tempered by Education, must speedily ensure thoroughly good Government, reform all abuses of what nature soever existing, confirm an adherence to the great principles of Civil and Religious Liberty, make Freedom of Trade the Right instead of the precarious tenure of the People, simplify the intricacies of our Laws, and bring home Justice with despatch, and economy to the Poor as well as to the Rich; reduce the necessity for the invention of onerous Taxes, and while widening the base, in no wise endanger, but rather add to the Stability of our Constitution.

I object to, and whenever I can raise my voice or give my vote against all future Endowments for religious purposes, I shall, I trust, never be found wanting; but firmly attached to my own Church, I feel strongly that her interests are based, not more upon her own interpretation of the Sacred Truths of Christianity, than in that benign Liberalism which, while she enjoys an Endowment unprecedented in the History of the World, should prevent her endeavours to deprive our Fellow-Countrymen of the Roman Catholic Persuasion, of that provision for the National Education of their Clergy, which for more than half a century has received the Recognition of nearly every living Statesman, and for which the good faith of the Country stands pledged.

I thus lay before you the Political Principles that I most sincerely profess, and it is my intention to take every possible opportunity freely and candidly to explain my opinions upon the particular questions of the day, before I can expect you to record at the hustings your suffrages in my favour.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,  
Your most humble and obedient Servant,  
GEORGE SCOVELL.

St. Olave's, Southwark, June 25th, 1852.

**PROFESSOR LIEBIG ON ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE.**

Baron Liebig to Mr. Allsopp.

"The specimens of your Pale Ale sent to me afforded me another opportunity of confirming its valuable qualities. I am myself an admirer of this beverage, and my own experience enables me to recommend it in accordance with the opinion of the most eminent English physicians, as a very agreeable and efficient tonic, and as a general beverage both for the invalid and the robust."

"Gießen, May 6."

"JUSTUS LIEBIG."

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DUDLEY—at the Royal Brewery.  
GLASGOW—at 115, St. Vincent-street.  
DUBLIN—at Ulster Chambers, Dame-street.  
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At either of which places a list of respectable parties who supply the Beer in Bottles (and also in Casks at the same prices as from the Brewery) may at any time be seen.

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"The scientific skill of Rowland East, Esq., who presides, needs no commendation of ours. . . . We should be doing injustice to our own feelings if we abstained from expressing the grateful remembrance we have of his acumen in detecting the true character of the disease he undertakes."—*Nonconformist*, Dec. 24, 1851.

**TO SCHOOLMASTERS.**

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**WANTED, in the Family of a Dissenter,** residing in the Country, in the county of Lancashire, an active, cheerful, and pious YOUNG WOMAN, as NURSE-MAID. Also, a HOUSEMAID. None need apply who cannot give unexceptionable references as to character, &c. Respectable wages will be given. Persons in connexion with an Independent or Baptist church preferred. Address, stating age, where last in service, &c., to J. W., 15, Moss Grove-view, Radnor-street, Hulme, Manchester.

**THE MISSES MIAL'S Boarding and Day** School for Young Ladies, Eaglesfield House, Higher Broughton, near Manchester, will RE-OPEN on Tuesday, the 20th inst.

**GUILDFORD HOUSE, BIRMINGHAM.**

**MR. FRED. EWEN** respectfully announces, that his School for a limited number of Young Gentlemen will RE-OPEN on FRIDAY, the 30th inst. Terms and references on application.

**PALMER-HOUSE ACADEMY,**  
HOLLOWAY-ROAD, ISLINGTON.  
Conducted by Rev. A. STEWART and SONS.

**SCHOOL BUSINESS** will be RESUMED on TUESDAY, the 20th of JULY. Prospectuses forwarded on application.

**OAKFIELD ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES,**  
ACCRINGTON, LANCASHIRE.

**MRS. LINGS,** who has had many years' experience in Tuition, begs to announce that in consequence of having removed to the above commodious residence, she will have vacancies after the Midsummer Vacation for a few Boarders.

In conducting the education of her Pupils, it is Mrs. Lings' endeavour to combine the comforts of home with the advantages of public tuition. Reference is permitted to the Rev. W. Scott, Alredale College, Bradford; Rev. A. Fraser, M.A., Blackburn; Rev. J. Spence, M.A., Preston; Rev. A. Howson, Haslingden; Rev. R. S. Scott, M.A., Manchester; and to the Parents of Pupils. School duties will be resumed on TUESDAY, JULY 27th.

**SURREY STREET, NORWICH.**

**THE MISSES LINCOLNE** beg to inform their friends that they expect their PUPILS TO RE-ASSEMBLE JULY 28. In this Seminary, Young Ladies are instructed in the French, German, Latin, and English Languages. They receive lessons twice a week in Music, Singing, Drawing, Painting, Dancing, and Calisthenic Exercises. It is the constant endeavour of the Misses Lincoln to make study as interesting and pleasant a pursuit as possible, and to base a thoroughly English Education on the highest and noblest principles. Particular attention is paid to the cultivation of those habits which are indispensable to the character of the well-informed and Christian woman.

The house is well situated, airy, and commodious, and nothing is neglected that can promote the health and comfort of the pupils. References are kindly permitted to the Dowager Lady Buxton, Northrepps Hall, Norfolk; Madame Razoux, Zwolle, Overijssel, Holland; the Revs. John Alexander, Norwich; Andrew Reed, B.A., Norwich; William Brock, London; G. L. Smith, 3, Arnold-terrace, Bow-road, London; Thomas Napier, Esq., Peckham Rye, London; Andrew Johnson, Esq., Hallsworth; T. W. Thompson, Esq., Allsworth; H. Harvey, Esq., 43, Canonbury-square, Islington; W. Bickham, Esq., Manchester; and to the parents of the pupils. Terms on application.

**SALISBURY.**

**MRS. J. W. TODD** has THREE VACANCIES in her SELECT SEMINARY for YOUNG LADIES, the duties of which will be resumed on MONDAY, JULY 26th, 1852. The course of Tuition pursued in this Establishment embraces the entire routine of a thorough English Education—the French, Italian, German, and Latin Languages; Drawing, Painting, Music, and Singing; together with a compendium of Natural and Moral Philosophy, and the general range of modern polite literature. The very limited number received secures to the pupils all the domestic comforts and supervision of home; and no efforts are spared to combine pleasantness to their pursuit of knowledge—to render their scholastic duties spontaneous rather than compulsory; and, by assiduous culture of their intellectual and moral powers, to habituate them to the exercise of independent thought and enlightened piety.

French is spoken daily by the pupils—a resident Parisienne.

Terms, including French and Latin, from Twenty-five to Thirty Guineas per annum. References:—B. Harris, Esq., M.P., Leicester; H. Brown, Esq., M.P., Tewkesbury; Apley Pellatt, Esq., Staines; Mrs. Clara L. Balfour, Maidenhall, London; the Revs. Dr. Redford, Worcester; Dr. Andrews, Northampton; Thomas Thomas, Pontypool College; F. Trestrail, Secretary to the Baptist Mission; A. M. Stalker, Leeds; J. P. Mursell, Leicester; R. Keynes, Blandford; S. J. Davis, London; T. Winter and G. H. Davis, Bristol; J. Purser, Esq., Rathmines Castle, Dublin; J. Toone, Esq., Salisbury; H. and W. Todd, Esqrs., Dublin.

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**THE MISSES MIAL,** whose School has been Established for upwards of Ten Years, will have VACANCIES FOR TWO BOARDERS after the Midsummer Vacation. The advantages enjoyed by their Pupils are of a superior order, affording them a liberal and solid education; the strictest attention being paid to the formation of their character, and to their moral and religious training. The course of instruction pursued in this Establishment is based upon the principle of natural and careful cultivation, rather than of constrained exertion—of developing the characteristic capabilities of the children under their care, rendering their studies a pleasure rather than a task.

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The best masters are engaged for French, German, Drawing, Music, Singing, and Deportment. The duties of the School will be resumed on Thursday, the 29th instant.

References:—Rev. G. Legge, LL.D., Rev. J. P. Mursell, and Rev. J. Smedmore, Leicester; Rev. J. Sutcliffe, Ashton-under-Lyne; Mr. Sunderland, Ashton-under-Lyne; and their brothers, Rev. J. G. Miall, Bradford, Rev. G. R. Miall, Ullesthorpe, and Mr. E. Miall, Editor of the *Nonconformist*, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

**TEWKESBURY.**

**MRS. J. HEWETT** (Widow of the late Rev. Jesse Hewett), receives a limited number of YOUNG LADIES, who are treated as members of the family. The most careful culture is exercised in the religious and moral training of the Pupils, with all the advantages of parental oversight. Mrs. Hewett, in acknowledging the kind support of her friends, trusts still to ensure their confidence. The Establishment re-opens on the 20th July.

The course of instruction pursued in this Seminary comprises the various branches of a thorough English education, with the usual accomplishments.

N.B.—A vacancy for an Articled Pupil. References kindly permitted to the Revs. John Hewett, Swaffham; H. Welford, Tewkesbury; I. F. Newman, Shortwood; J. Hyatt, Gloucester; Morton Browne, LL.D., Cheltenham; W. H. Murch, D.D., London; C. Stovel, London; W. Brock, London; I. Swan, Birmingham; F. Trestrail, Secretary to the Baptist Missionary Society; J. Angus, M.A., M.R.A.S., Stepney College; W. B. Gurney, Esq., Denmark-hill; Lindsey Winterbotham, Esq., Stroud.

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Watches of the Horizontal make, jewelled in four holes, maintaining power, 1st size .....	£ 10 0	£ 8 0
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G. S. HINCHLIFF, Esq., Hammersmith and Chelsea.  
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By order,  
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**BOOKS RECOMMENDED ON ASSYRIA AND NINEVEH.**

Both for Lecturers and Libraries.

1. "A Popular Account of the Discoveries at Nineveh," by A. H. Layard, D.C.L., 1852; Murray. Price 5s.  
2. "Nineveh and its Palaces," by Joseph Bonomi, F.R.S.E., 1853; Illustrated London Library. Price 6s.

For Lecturers.

3. "Nineveh, its Rise and Fall," being Six Lectures, by the Rev. J. Blackburne; Second Edition (in the Press), Farrington and Oakley. Price 2s.

The third work is recommended for the use of Lecturers who desire to connect the subject with the Scripture History of Assyria and the fulfilment of Prophecy. Individual Associations will use their own judgment as to the expediency of placing it on the bookshelves of the Operative Libraries, it being professedly a religious work.

Will be ready for publication by the close of July—Twenty-two Diagrams on the SOLAR SYSTEM. Books, to accompany Diagrams, will be ready at the same time.

In preparation, a set of Thirteen Diagrams on "Habitations and Dwellings," being the commencement of a series on the Manners and Customs of Scripture Nations.

An outline Lecture on this subject will be shortly ready.

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The FIFTH BONUS was declared in January last, and the amount varied with the different ages, from 24s. to 55 p. cent. on the Premiums paid during the last five years; or from £1 to £3 10s. per cent. per annum, on the sums assured.

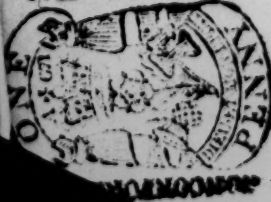
The small share of Profit divisible in future among the Shareholders being now provided for, without interfering on the amount made by the regular business, the ASSURED will hereafter derive all the benefits obtainable from a Mutual Office, with, at the same time, complete freedom from liability, secured by means of an ample Proprietary Capital—thus combining, in the same office, ALL THE ADVANTAGES OF BOTH SYSTEMS.

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N.B.—A Fee of ONE GUINEA is allowed by this Society to the MEDICAL ATTENDANTS of persons proposing to assure, in all cases in which their advice and information is required.

NEWSPAPER





# THE Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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## ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

### BAD BLOOD AND CONSEQUENT ERUPTIONS.

THE Stockport riot teaches a grave moral. It is this—that where great pains have been taken to produce a superabundance of inflammable material, there will, almost of necessity, occur an explosion. The direct tendency of very much of the agitation which has been so vigorously carried on, of late, ostensibly with a view to strengthen the Protestant institutions of the country, has been to create bad blood between fellow-citizens of different creeds and rival churches. On both sides—on that of Roman Catholics and on that of Protestants—there has been a great deal of exasperation. Controversy is often irritating—but, in this case, it has been not so much a controversy as a struggle. From the first, the contest has had regard to the relative position of the parties engaged in it, rather than to the merits or demerits of their respective systems. The Papal Rescript which originated the strife did not alter, modify, abridge, enlarge, or explain a single theological or even ecclesiastical tenet of the Roman Church. It aimed merely to exalt the status of the higher functionaries of that Church in Great Britain. The Durham Letter and the Ecclesiastical Titles Act did nothing to illustrate, to confirm, or to establish the truths involved in Protestantism—they only resisted what was looked upon as an impudent encroachment on the exclusive privilege of others. The action of the Protestant Alliance has been mainly shaped on the same model. Its aim has been to lower the position of Popery in this country—to wrest from it some of its advantages—to seal up its sources of influence—to cripple its means, and, if possible, to stay its further progress by preventing its free action. The consequence has been a growing and fearful amount of sectarian animosity. The heat engendered was sure to show itself somewhere on the surface. It broke out in Stockport, in a riot unexampled since the days of Lord George Gordon. It may show itself in yet more lamentable forms.

There are about 14,000 Irish labourers in Stockport, Roman Catholics of course. Bickerings between them and English workmen were by no means uncommon. The Anglo-Saxon regarded with jealousy the competition in the labour-market of so large a host of strangers—the Celt, ever ready to quarrel and fight, resented every expression of this too natural ill will. Recent events have exasperated this rivalry for the means of subsistence, by adding to it religious animosity. Not that either faction cared much for religion, in the proper sense of that term—it sufficed that each wore a different ecclesiastical badge, and that men in high places were struggling to place one in ascendancy over the other. Here was occasion enough for frequent skirmishes. What doctrines Protestantism involved on the one hand, or what principles were embodied in Popery on the other, the disputants probably neither knew nor cared. It was natural, however, that what was being hotly debated in Parliament and in public assembly, as

an affair of relative status between Protestants and Roman Catholics, should be somewhat more roughly disputed in the beer vaults of a manufacturing town, and that the original feud between Saxon and Celt in regard to employment and wages, should catch the pervading hue of that wider and more bitter quarrel between the same races in regard to religious creed. The Royal Proclamation against the appearance of Romish priests in the streets wearing their clerical vestments, and against ecclesiastical processions, coming out, as it did, on the eve of a general election, gave to the Protestants a seeming triumph over Papists, in which the former gloried, and over which the latter sulkily brooded.

Stockport has, for many years past, been celebrated for its large Sunday-schools, and an anniversary enlivened by a procession of the children and teachers is not uncommon there. The anniversary of the Roman Catholic schools followed close upon the publication of the aforesaid royal proclamation. Certain zealous Protestants in Stockport urged the magistrates so to interpret the document as to forbid the usual procession of the children of that faith—which the magistrates wisely refused to do. There began, however, to be frequent discussion in the beer-shops as to the probabilities of the case. The Papists boasted that the procession would come off—the Protestants ventured their credit on the assurance that it would not. The priests determined upon observing the customary ceremonial, but they prudently abstained from wearing any ecclesiastical vestment, and from parading any ecclesiastical symbol. They had their school procession—they met with but trifling obstruction—the day closed, and no disturbance had ensued. But the blood of both parties was feverish. A brawl in a beer or spirit vault between an Englishman and Irishman led on to several encounters between the partisans of each. In one of these, it seems, the windows of a Church of England school were broken by stones from Papist hands. Soon the spirit of sectarianism, already on fire, broke out into a conflagration. A Protestant mob vindicated their professed faith by ruthless violence, devastation, and incendiarism. They destroyed Roman Catholic chapels—made bonfires of furniture—battered down houses—beat the inmates, and turned them into the streets—subjected all Papists they could lay hands upon, men, women, and children, to brutal treatment, and were only themselves dispersed by the military. One death has occurred, and the more or less seriously wounded amount to seventy.

Such is the beginning of the affair. We fervently trust that here also it may end. We have our misgivings, we confess. The whole of Lancashire, where the Roman Catholic population is numerous, is becoming agitated. The general election may possibly lead to other collisions. Then there is Ireland, in which the adherents of the Papacy as greatly outnumber those of Protestantism, as the latter do the former within the limits of Great Britain. What if Roman Catholic mobs should there take to imitating our own Protestant mobs? It is a most disgraceful state of things, and, at present, it appears to us that the tendency is from bad to worse. We ask not who commenced the unhallowed strife. We say that he who continues it is as much to blame as he who gave the first provocation. It can come to no good. Religion will lose, whichever party may gain.

And now we seriously put it to those who have been of late so active in fomenting bitter discord between partizan churches, whether it would not be preferable to attempt the plan of overcoming evil with good. We believe our Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen to be in lamentable error—mised to their own degradation and slavery by a wily and ambitious priesthood. How can we best wean them from that infatuation? Not by reviling their creed—nor by heaping odium on what in their view is sacred—nor by marking them out for restrictions—nor by clamouring for the withdrawal from them, because they are Papists, of

scanty favours which are lavished in abundance upon others. All this bad blood arises out of State meddling with religion. If there were no endowments, no grants, no political privileges, no civil alliances, no constitutional honours to fight for in connexion with rival religious faiths, there would soon be an end of the bitter animosities which now distract the kingdom, and seriously weaken its strength. In the United States of America, where all sects are on a perfect equality in the eye of the law, and all are self-supporting as well as self-governing, political feeling never assumes an ecclesiastical form—and no man is offended on account of the religious zeal of his neighbour. Here, on the contrary, all ill feeling runs at last into that malignant type—and we are disposed to measure our fellow-countryman's respectability and rights, not by his conduct, but by his belief. So it was with the Jews just previously to their national ruin and dispersion.

## CHURCH ESTABLISHMENTS AND THE GENERAL ELECTION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—In asking you to give insertion to the accompanying Address, may I suggest to your readers the desirableness of obtaining copies with which to placard their respective boroughs? The Committee have already caused several thousands of them to be posted in the largest towns, and will be glad to supply them, at cost price, for still wider distribution.

In many cases the borough elections will have terminated by the time your next number reaches the hands of its readers, but the occurrence of the county elections next week will afford a good opportunity for giving to the Address the desired publicity.

July 3rd.

Yours faithfully,

J. CARVELL WILLIAMS.

## FELLOW COUNTRYMEN,

Parliament having been dissolved, the right of deciding on what principles imperial legislation shall be hereafter conducted, reverts to you. The political affairs of this country are now under your own control, and it is for you to shape them. The House of Commons about to be elected will be a reflection, more or less complete, of your will, and for the laws they make you will be, to a large extent, responsible. Hence this appeal to your reason, your sense of justice, your patriotism, your religious convictions and sympathies. Give us a hearing, for beyond you there is no tribunal for the settlement of great constitutional questions.

As soon as you had been made aware, by the labours of the Anti-corn-law League, of the waste, social bondage, and cruelty inflicted upon the community by that system, misnamed Protection, which enhanced the price of food, and paralyzed the energies of the agricultural body, you lifted up your voice in condemnation of it. Divine Providence enforced the sentence of extinction you passed upon it. Statesmen had no choice but to obey. The odious and unnatural monopoly perished. Within a few days, you will dissipate for ever the foolish dreams of the few who still seek to revive it, and the relation of Trade and Commerce to Civil Government will be henceforth and for ever one of entire freedom.

Fellow-countrymen, there yet remains to you a still more glorious enterprise, harder, perhaps, to be achieved, but also richer in substantial rewards. We invite, we entreat you, to set your hands to the enfranchisement of Religion, as you have already done so effectually to that of Trade. A national Church Establishment involves, in regard to men's spiritual interests, all the unnecessary and hurtful restrictions with which Protection but lately fettered their temporal interests. It is an embodiment of the same vicious principle. It seeks to justify itself by the same illusory pretences. It produces in abundance a similar class of evils, but of an immeasurably higher kind. It equally fails in securing the ends for which it ostensibly exists. It is borne with only because public attention has not yet been steadily fixed on it. It is destined to share the fate of all other monopolies. It will fall by the same agency. You will one day pronounce its doom.



There has been a time in the history of this country when the support and control of its religious institutions by Parliamentary authority might be excused, although not justified, on several grounds more or less plausible. When the Legislature professed but one form of religious faith—when there were no Dissenters in Parliament or out of it—when law was resorted to merely to give more certain and permanent effect to spiritual ideas and desires unanimously entertained and cherished—it might appear convenient and not unjust that the same legislative power which presided over other common interests should also regulate the affairs of the only existing Church—should afford it pecuniary support, exact for it outward obedience, repress its internal disorders, and mark out for it its sphere of duty. But these grounds no longer exist. The freedom of inquiry, asserted by Protestantism, has swept them clean away—and the only rational theory of a Church Establishment rests, in Great Britain and Ireland, upon a pure fiction.

The people in each of the three kingdoms are divided into many sects. In England, it is doubtful whether the communion in alliance with the State exceeds other religious bodies in the number of its adherents. In Scotland, not above a third of the population remain in the Establishment. In Wales and in Ireland, the favoured sect scarcely comprises a seventh of the inhabitants; and in each, the Church receiving public aid, comprises the wealthiest portion of society. Why should a vast majority be thus made to furnish and uphold religious institutions for the exclusive advantage of the minority?

*Religion suffers grievous injury from the arrangement.* Its ministers are secularized. Its benign precepts are violated. Its spirituality is overlaid. Its gentle and loving spirit is thrust aside to make room for the harsh and unfeeling spirit of compulsion. Sectarianism is embittered. The earnest and artless pursuit of truth for its own sake is hindered. Bigotry and intolerance are kept alive—and the gospel of Christ, "glad tidings to the poor," balm to the bruised conscience and the wounded heart, is so utterly misrepresented to the world as to deprive it of its elevating, purifying, and gladdening power.

*Protestantism gains no advantage from the system.* Now, as in the days of the first Charles, the Church of England nourishes her professed enemy in her own bosom. Not a few of her clergy repudiate the first principles of the Great Reformation, draw their inspiration from Rome, lead their flocks to the very verge of Popery, and furnish it with its most conspicuous converts.

*Uniformity of religious belief, worship, and teaching, is not secured by it.* Creeds and articles, liturgies and rubrics, oaths and subscriptions, have failed in binding together, in one harmonious body, either the clergy or the laity of the Establishment. Bishop fulminates excommunication against archbishop. Diocese differs from diocese; and the doctrines and practices which are frowned upon and prohibited in one are sanctioned and patronized in another. Two contending parties—members of the same communion—denounce each other as heretics and traitors, while the highest law court certifies the orthodoxy of both!

*The particular Church thus favoured by the State is necessarily cramped, corrupted, and enslaved by its position.* The consciousness of this, and despair of any legal remedy, produced the Disruption in the Church of Scotland, which took from it more than half its members, and drew from it almost all its vitality. In England, affairs seem not unlikely to drive on to a similar issue. Here Churchmen are humiliated and galled by restraints grievous to be borne, but unsafe to be removed. The supremacy of the Crown—the appointment of bishops by political officers, and usually with a view to political ends—the jurisdiction of lay tribunals in matters of disputed doctrine—the authority of Parliament, largely imbued with Romanism and Dissent, to regulate the affairs of the Church—and the practical repression of Convocation—call forth the indignant denunciations of one party, numerous, talented, and uncompromising. On the other hand, there are not a few who sigh for a revision of the Liturgy, but sigh in vain—who grieve over the scandals of patronage, but grieve to no purpose—who blush for the inequitable, improvident, and corrupt administration of Church revenues—but can discover no glimpse of amelioration. All parties feel and confess that "something is wrong"—very wrong—and all might, if they would, trace up the evils under which they groan to the original mistake of confiding religion to the tutelage of law, instead of trusting it to the sympathies of its disciples.

*Lastly, the arrangement entails upon the whole nation serious political mischief.* It absorbs a large and increasing portion of the time of Parliament—it obstructs every liberal movement—offers an easy but powerful machinery for oppressing the subject—embarrasses every popular Government—splits the Legislature into rancorous factions—and drains away an immense annual revenue which might otherwise be most usefully applied.

Electors, we conjure you to look this great evil full in the face, with a view to its early extinction. The enterprise will be practicable whenever you determine on undertaking it. But remember, *you must strike at the root!* The grand error of the day is a resort to law in aid of religion. Consciences and hearts cannot be reached by acts of Parliament. Government may provide clergymen with livings, but cannot make them devout and earnest spiritual instructors—may draw up creeds, but cannot enforce belief in them—may frame a system of ecclesiastical discipline, but cannot ensure the spirit necessary to work it. The slow, cumbrous, and coercive processes of law are ill-adapted to compass the objects

of Christian churches, which, to be spiritually successful, must be at liberty to act in accordance with their own judgment of what is expedient or right. *The Church must be disestablished and set free. Legal provision for religious worship and teaching must be given up, and the application to secular purposes of all national property now at the disposal of ecclesiastical bodies must be resolved on and effected, due regard being had to vested interests.* To this glorious consummation we would direct your attention and invoke your efforts. Your votes can achieve it—early, peacefully, finally—and when achieved, the best interests, social, political, intellectual, and religious, of our fellow-countrymen, will thereby be more largely advanced than by any other constitutional change.

On behalf of the Executive Committee of the British Anti-state-church Association,  
J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, Secretary.  
41, Ludgate-hill, London, July 1st, 1852.

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.**—The annual distribution of prizes in the faculties of Arts and Law took place on Wednesday, in the theatre of the College, under the presidency of the Earl of Carlisle. Amongst those present were the Lord Mayor, Lord Fortescue, Sir J. Graham, M.P., Mr. Hume, M.P., Mr. Taylor, and a large number of the friends of the students. After the prizes had been delivered, the Earl of Carlisle made an eloquent speech. His advice to the prize men was thus expressed:—

I would humbly say to you—remember that without perseverance and conscientious industry, there can be but few of you who can hope to attain to that capability of independence, respect, and self-reliance, which may make your life a credit to yourselves and a comfort to your connexions. Remember next, that there is no position so humble or so exalted which the knowledge and the literature here brought within your reach may not in your after days temper, gladden, and dignify. And remember most—for perhaps it is the lesson which the prevailing atmosphere of all places of public education, and even the tone of such an exhibition as we have taken part to-day may have a tendency almost inevitable to keep out of sight—remember that what signifies almost least in life is success. You may do all you can to command success, and you may fail; but you can do more—you can do what alone really signifies, you can deserve it [hear, hear, hear, and applause]. You can mould and strengthen for yourselves qualities which will put you above—far above—the uncertainty of shifting events and the awards of fallible mortals. You are masters of your own characters, a richer trust even than the intellect of Newton or the fancy of Shakspeare. You are masters of the development of those characters in the spirit of willing service to man and of faithful accountability to God [hear, hear, and applause].

**CLERICAL OUTRAGE AT BIRMINGHAM.**—A shameful scene was lately enacted at the Birmingham Town Hall; the occasion, a meeting of the local branch of the Church Missionary Society; the principal performers, clergymen of the Church of England; the auditors, chiefly ladies. The president of the day was the Hon. and Rev. G. M. Yorke, Rural Dean. The Rev. Mr. Gale, B.C.L., Curate of All Saints, expressed a wish to move an amendment to a resolution connected with the adoption of the Report, which had just been read by the Secretary—he having prudently communicated its tenour to the Chairman previous to the meeting. The amendment ran thus:—"That it be an instruction to the Committee, as far as possible, to encourage the employment, as missionaries, of those gentlemen who abstain altogether from intoxicating liquors, except under the advice of a medical attendant." On rising to propose his amendment, the Chairman called Mr. Gale "to order." The Rev. Mr. Gedge asked, "Was he a subscriber to the society?" Mr. Gale could not at the moment say; for he contributed to so many charities; but he would then and there purchase the right of addressing the meeting by a ten shilling subscription. (It turned out afterwards that he was already a most liberal supporter of the society). Again he attempted to speak; the confusion increased, and, according to the *Birmingham Journal*, some of the gentlemen surrounding Mr. Gale seized him: Mr. H. Rotton, in particular, seized Mr. Gale by the arm to prevent him from addressing the meeting, amidst cries of "Send for a policeman!" Mr. Rotton then asked Mr. Gale how much time he should require, and he replied, "three minutes, but five minutes at the outside." Mr. Rotton then went to the Chairman to obtain leave from him for Mr. Gale to speak that length of time, but the Chairman refused, and Mr. Rotton told Mr. Gale that he should not be allowed one moment. During this colloquy, Mr. Gale was beset on all sides, especially by the Rev. S. Gedge, who repeatedly interrupted him, and Mr. Bacchus, who seized Mr. Gale by the coat with some force. The Rev. I. C. Barrett, the only person who appeared to retain his equanimity, begged Mr. Gale to waive the matter. Mr. Gale disclaimed any desire to interrupt the meeting, and was proceeding, when Mr. J. H. Beilby laid hold of his coat collar with both hands, shook him violently for some time, and then deliberately struck him a smart blow on the side of the head, knocking off his spectacles, which fell to the floor and were trampled on. "All this was observed by the platform and the body of the meeting without any expression of censure or disapproval. Mr. Gale preserved his self-possession, and did not return the compliment to Mr. Beilby, although he is evidently possessed of far superior physical strength, and a decided blow from him would have laid his antagonist sprawling on the ground, or sent him over the orchestra into the body of the meeting. As soon as Mr. Beilby had done with Mr. Gale, the latter quietly turned to the meeting, which was most strangely excited. He proceeded, but only the reporters could hear what he said.

Mr. Beilby was allowed to remain on the platform." Still Mr. Gale persevered, and actually succeeded in proposing his amendment. While speaking, he was cut short by the arrival, with Mr. T. Goodman, of a beadle, who had acted as a doorkeeper, who collared Mr. Gale, according to his instructions, and by whom Mr. Gale, supposing his conductor to be a policeman, was ejected. The various orators delivered their speeches, and the proceedings terminated with singing "Praise God from whom all blessings flow!"—A meeting sympathizing with Mr. Gale, was held at the Town Hall, on Tuesday evening; eight thousand persons attended! After a spirited address by Mr. Gale himself, who was followed by the Rev. B. Grant, Mr. George Dawson, M.A., Mr. Joseph Sturge, and other gentlemen, the chairman (Mr. Ald. Baldwin) put resolutions to the meeting, recognising the rights of free discussion, condemning the conduct of those who were instrumental in preventing Mr. Gale from submitting his amendment, and recognising the usefulness of its object, in so far as his purpose was to secure the most likely class of persons to promote the cause for which the missionary society was instituted. The conduct of Mr. Gale's clerical assailants was freely commented upon; and stress laid on the fact that the only meetings in Birmingham for several years where the aid of the police has been necessary to preserve order, were two at which reverend divines were the disputants, and each other's assailants. There are two on *dis*float with reference to the matter; one is, that poor Mr. Gale has lost a curacy in a highly populous district, value £50 per annum; and the other, that he has already commenced an action against Mr. Beilby, by whom he was assaulted.

## RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW COLLEGE, ST. JOHN'S WOOD.

On Tuesday, the second annual meeting of this institution was held in the library of the College, St. John's-wood. The chair was occupied by the Rev. Thomas Binney, who delivered an address to the students. The Rev. W. Farrer, LL.B., the Secretary, then read the Report, which, after some preliminary remarks, touched on the removal of the three students, which has excited so much attention, in the following terms:—

The Council deeply regret, that, in the course of the session, they have been compelled to remove from the College three students, who have unhappily been led to reject the supreme authority of the Sacred Scriptures. Their case was not brought under the notice of the Council until it appeared, both from their statements and from their conduct, that there was no probability of their opinions being changed by any instruction which might be offered to them. The Council could not hesitate in determining, at once, that such a denial of the authority of the Bible, as was reported to them, and repeated in their presence, was altogether incompatible with the position of students in this College. It was, however, still deemed possible, that their opinions might be corrected by mature consideration; and, therefore, a committee was appointed to converse with the students; and, at its recommendation, they were requested to take three months for the further investigation of a subject so important. This proposal, however, was declined; and, consequently, no alternative remained but the immediate removal of the three students from the College. It was with much sorrow that this conclusion was adopted; but it was with the clear conviction that it was the only right course. To prevent misapprehension, it may be proper to state, that the removal of the students was not on account of the rejection of any particular view or theory of inspiration, but for the rejection of the Divine authority of the Scriptures; "inspiration" and "authority" being attributed to the Scriptures only in the sense in which they may belong to the writings of other good men, and therefore not in the sense in which these words are generally used, nor in any sense that would allow the Bible to exhibit the testimony of God, to be believed because it is from him. That some of the students should be affected by the sceptical tendencies which so extensively prevail at present, will not excite surprise, however much it may be deplored; and it is regarded by the Council as a cause for thankfulness that they have no reason that any of the students who remain hold the opinions of those who have been removed.

The session had commenced with forty-seven students; five had been admitted; there were four lay students; several had retired, some from ill health, and others to accept pastorates in various parts of the provinces; and one had gone to Australia. With regard to finances, it was stated that during the year £313 had been derived from collections in various congregations. The account for the current expenses stood thus:—Income from all sources, £3,840 5s. 6d.; expenses, £4,746 9s. 6d.—leaving a balance due to the treasurer of £906 4s.

The report was then adopted in a resolution moved by the Rev. Mr. Hinton, and seconded by the Rev. S. S. England, chaplain of the Mill-hill School.

Some other resolutions, thanking and re-electing the various officials, were then passed, and spoken to by Mr. Henry Bateman, Mr. Kitchener, Rev. Thomas James, Mr. Binney, Dr. Harris, Rev. G. Smith, Rev. Mr. Davies, J. Carter, Esq., Rev. Dr. Massie, Samuel Morley, Esq., and several others. A number of subscriptions, about £500, were then announced, towards liquidating the £900 deficit.

CHESHUNT COLLEGE.

The 84th anniversary was held on Thursday, at the College. The fineness of the weather helped to attract a very large company. As many as could secure seats in the chapel, and the rest, amounting to several hundreds, took their places in the large tent which had been erected by the side of the build-



ing for the special accommodation of those who should not be able to elbow their way into the crowded edifice. In order that both portions of the audience might hear and unite in the solemn service, a temporary platform was put up by one of the windows overlooking the congregation in the awning, and on which the speakers stood.

The prayers which it is customary to read in the chapels of Lady Huntingdon's Connexion having terminated,

Mr. Davison, the senior student in the College, delivered a discourse on the Functions of Reason in Relation to the Holy Scriptures. After the singing of a hymn, Mr. Alfred Henry New, the second student, then read an essay, kindred in its subject to the previous one—The Position of the Bible in the Literature of the World. The Rev. James Sherman announced another hymn, and said that he deeply regretted that, in consequence of the death of the mother of his wife, Mr. Baptist Noel was not able to be present to deliver the discourse which he had undertaken. Under these circumstances, the President of the College had been requested to occupy the place assigned to Mr. Noel. The Rev. Dr. Stowell thereupon delivered a discourse from 1 Cor. xv. 29. "Else what shall they do which are baptized for the dead if the dead rise not?" A collection was made at the close, in aid of the College funds. A large portion of the audience then wended their way, through the garden and shrubberies, to the meadow—fragrant with the newly-mown hay—where a spacious marquee had been erected, and in which a handsome cold collation had been provided for several hundreds of persons. Lord Rodeh was to have presided, but was detained in London by the prorogation of Parliament; and Dr. Stroud was elected to the chair. After the usual loyal toasts, the Rev. Dr. Stowell submitted the Report, of which the following is an abstract:—

Since the publication of the last Report, six of the students have completed their course of study in this College. Mr. Anderson, B.A., has commenced his ministry at Stand, near Manchester; Mr. W. H. Aylen, has proceeded to the University of Glasgow; Mr. James Rae has taken the degree of B.A., with honours, in the University of London; Mr. U. B. Randall, A.M., has become pastor of the church at Wareham; Mr. J. Chalmers, A.M., has gone to China, in the service of the London Missionary Society; Mr. J. N. Langley, A.M., has taken charge of a congregation at Geldestone, near Beccles.

At the last examination for Matriculation in the University of London, two of the junior students, Mr. Soden and Mr. Thomas, were admitted to the first division.

The following students having passed the usual examinations and probation, have been received into the College:—Mr. Stevens, from Matlock, Derbyshire; Mr. Ward, from Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Mr. Sistrion, from the Weigh House, London; Mr. Bull, from Bishopsgate-street Chapel, London; and Mr. Mitchell, from Christ's Church, Exeter. The studies of the past year have been steadily and vigorously pursued.

The students of the first and second classes have read a sermon in rotation, once a week, after which practical observations have been made on the themes, the style of composition, and the manner of preaching and conducting religious worship. All the students have been more or less engaged in preaching in the neighbourhood of the College. The senior classes have preached once a day at the College Chapel, and in different parts of the country.

The reports of the Examiners were subjoined; after which the financial statement was read, which mentioned contributions of £80 from G. Hitchcock, Esq.; £30 from C. Hindley, Esq.; £50 from J. Dean, Esq., of Bath; another £20 from a female servant; besides two additional life subscriptions, and a legacy of £100. In the last Report, it was intimated that arrangements were in progress to transfer to the College the property and the outstanding liabilities of the Newport Pagnell Institution. Those arrangements would probably be completed early in the ensuing year.

Speeches by the Rev. J. Sherman, Dr. Archer, the Rev. B. S. Hollis, C. Reed, Esq., the Rev. R. Redpath, G. Saunders, Esq., Rev. H. Abbot, Mr. Tudhunter, the Rev. J. Wood, and R. Moreland, Esq., occupied the company till tea; after which the company dispersed.

**BRISTOL BAPTIST COLLEGE.**—On Wednesday, the anniversary of this now venerable institution was held. The two previous days were devoted to the examinations of the students. The reports of the examiners bore very decided testimony to the general advancement of the students. Owing to the illness of Mr. Crisp, it was necessary to forego the Theological and Syriac examinations. On Wednesday, addresses were delivered by Mr. Blakeman on prayer; and by Mr. Hamray on the Resurrection of the Dead. The address to the students was then given by the Rev. S. J. Davis, Secretary to the Baptist Home Missionary Society. The annual meeting was held in the vestry, and the ministers and friends subsequently dined together in the lecture-room of the college.

**BRECON COLLEGE.**—The biennial visitation on behalf of the Congregational Fund Board, took place on the 8th and 9th of June. The visitors were the Rev. Robert Redpath, M.A., and the Rev. John Kennedy, M.A., of London, who have reported themselves highly gratified by the signs of diligence and capacity which were exhibited by the students. Seven young men were leaving the institution, having finished their course honourably and successfully, and had already received invitations to the pastoral office.

**LANCASHIRE INDEPENDENT COLLEGE.**—A meeting of the friends of this institution was held in the College-buildings, Manchester, on Wednesday last,

the close of the session of 1851-52—the Rev. Dr. Raffles, of Liverpool, presiding—to receive the reports of the examiners. These reports were read by the Rev. George Redford, D.D., LL.D., of Worcester; the Rev. H. R. Reynolds, B.A., of Leeds; the Rev. J. Spence, A.M., of Preston; and the Rev. Robert S. Scott, A.M., of the United Presbyterian Church, Manchester; and presented a highly satisfactory statement of the diligence and progress of the students during the past year. The valedictory address to the students was then delivered by the Rev. Richard Fletcher, of Roby Chapel, Manchester; at the close of which several ministers and friends expressed the high gratification which the present prosperous condition of the institution afforded them, and pressed its claims for continued support on the attention of the meeting. The proceedings of the day were closed by an elegant cold collation in the dining-hall of the College, to which all present were invited. From the report for 1851, it appears that at the close of that year there were twenty-five students attending classes; that the expenditure for the year was £2,630 3s. 8d., of which £535 was received from the students for board; and that, exclusive of interest for the sum expended in the erection of the building, the Congregationalists of Lancashire consequently pay very nearly £84 per annum for the instruction of each student who is enrolled in this College, or £420 for the training of every one who completes the course of instruction which the rules prescribe.

**ROTHERHAM COLLEGE.**—The fifty-seventh anniversary was held on Wednesday last, when the usual meeting of the trustees and subscribers was held in the College library, under the presidency of the treasurer, William Beaton, Esq. During the previous week, the students passed a thorough examination by the Rev. H. R. Reynolds, B.A., whose report gave much satisfaction to the constituents of the College. Since the removal of Dr. Stowell, eighteen months ago, Professor Falding, M.A., has, in addition to his duties as classical and mathematical tutor, undertaken general instruction in theology and sacred literature, and, upon the earnest recommendation of the committee, is now advanced to be Principal and Divinity Tutor. The financial statement shows a balance in the treasurer's hands upon the year's income. Three-fourths of the debt of £1,000, which weighed upon the institution two years ago, have also been discharged, and it is expected that in a short time the remaining £250 will be raised.

**ST. AUSTELL, CORNWALL.**—The Rev. W. G. Hillman, late of the Western College, Plymouth, has accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation from the church and congregation assembling in the Congregational chapel in this town, and will enter on his stated labours (p.v.) on Lord's-day next, July 4th.

**KING EDWARD RAGGED SCHOOLS, SPITALFIELDS.**—The Court of Common Council have voted £100 (in addition to a former donation of £50) towards liquidating the debt on this valuable institution.—Upwards of £1,000 still remains to be raised, which, it is hoped, those who sympathize with its benevolent object will speedily contribute.

**DAVENTRY, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.**—This Independent chapel, after being closed for several weeks for repairs, &c., was re-opened on Sunday, the 27th ult., by the Rev. John Davies, of Albany chapel, London, who preached morning and evening. At the close of each service collections were made, amounting together to nearly £42. On the following day a tea-meeting was held, and after that, a public meeting. The following ministers were present, and severally addressed the meeting:—The Rev. J. Davies, minister of the place (in the chair); Revs. Prust, of Northampton; Simons, of Northampton; Davies, of London; Apperly, of Long Backby; and Coles, of West Haddon. The proceeds amounted to upwards of £20.

**ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.**—On Saturday, the 26th ult., the foundation-stone of the second Independent Chapel, in this town, was laid by Abel Buckley, Esq., in the presence of a large concourse of people. The opening devotions were conducted by the Rev. W. Thomas, pastor of the place. Mr. Thomas then read a copy of the document deposited beneath the foundation-stone. That document contained a statement of the purpose for which the building was intended to be erected; it described the pleasing manner in which the church and congregation had originated—namely, by an amicable division of the church at Albion-street; and also gave a short history of the place up to the present time, with the names of the pastor, deacons, trustees, &c. Mr. Buckley then proceeded to lay the stone with the usual formalities; after which the Rev. Dr. Vaughan delivered an oration that will be remembered by them who heard it. The Rev. J. G. Rogers, B.A., pastor of the parent church, closed the service by prayer. About 450 persons then sat down to tea; after which a meeting was held, the chair being occupied by John Cheetham, Esq., one of the present candidates for the representation of South Lancashire. The following ministers and gentlemen were the speakers:—Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P., Revs. R. Calvert, of Hyde; Dr. Vaughan, J. G. Rogers, B.A., David Jones, of Booth, near Halifax; and W. Thomas. The chapel is designed by J. O. Gilbert, Esq., architect, of Nottingham, in the early English style. The extreme length is 105 feet, the width sixty-one feet, the height forty-nine feet, and is intended to allow ample accommodation for 1,000 persons. The entire work has been contracted for by Messrs. Wright and Schofield, builders, of Nottingham, at the sum of \$3,120.

**LATIMER CHAPEL, MILN-BEND.**—On Wednesday morning last, the Rev. Samuel Eastman was publicly recognised as co-pastor with the Rev. Richard Saunders. The services were conducted by the Revs. John Kennedy, Josiah Viney, J. Sidney Hall, George Smith, and other ministers; and in the evening the Rev. Dr. Cox preached to the church and congregation. Dinner and tea were provided in the school-room adjoining the chapel, at which several ministers and friends from neighbouring churches were present. Among other sentiments and toasts, one expressive of sympathy with the church, and an earnest wish for its future prosperity, was responded to by the pastors, and Charles Rose, Esq. The senior pastor, who was instrumental in the formation of this church, has not only laboured gratuitously for upwards of thirty years, but has likewise contributed liberally to its maintenance, and in aid of the various institutions connected with it; and when, about six years ago, it became expedient, from an unexpected increase of members, to appoint a co-pastor, he peremptorily refused participating in the funds raised for the support of the ministry. In alluding to his own conduct in this matter, he emphatically repudiated the notion that an unpaid ministry was either scriptural or beneficial; but, on the contrary, he thought that such a practice ought to be the exception, and not the rule. The arrangements of the day gave general satisfaction; and it is hoped the ministry of the newly-appointed pastor may be highly beneficial to the rapidly increasing population of this neighbourhood.—*From a Correspondent.*

**THE "AMAZON" FUND.**—We are happy to hear, that the interest manifested in the cause of the widows, orphans, and other sufferers by the loss of the ill-fated "Amazon" steamer, still continues, the Mayor having this week received £32 from the Havana, two five-dollar notes from Trinidad, and £6 10s. 6d. from Tiverton (with the names of the subscribers). These sums have been added to the fund, which now amounts to £14,000.—*Hampshire Independent.*

**THE BRAN DISEASE.**—In the county of Essex this disease is becoming very serious. The disease, which is very much like that which attacked the potato, acting upon the stalk and leaf as it did upon the bine, rendering them first black, and then reducing them to a state of putridity, affects principally the winter beans, but it is not confined to them, tares having been, in several instances, cut off in the same way. Fears, too, begin to be entertained that the most important crop of all, the wheat, is slightly affected by the same or a kindred disease, as some places have begun to assume a very rusty and suspicious appearance. The cause and cure of the disease are as much a mystery as in the potatoes; but it is the opinion of some practical farmers, that long continued wet and cold, and absence of sun, probably combined with touches of frost at night, have produced it.—*Chelmsford Chronicle.*

**EXTRAORDINARY MURDER AT SAWLEY.**—On the eve of going to press we have received information of a fearful crime which was perpetrated yesterday (Tuesday) at a lone cottage in the neighbourhood of Sawley. It appears that an elderly couple, of the name of Waters, or Walters, lived in a solitary cottage upon Mr. Thompson's farm, in the lane between Sawley and Wilne. The husband was employed in hoeing turnips on the farm, and his wife—a woman about sixty years of age—had been in the morning to Draycott, shopping. She must, on her return, have found the culprit in the cottage, for the floor and other articles which she had been purchasing were found on the doorstep outside; and the supposition is, that she had found the murderer in the act of plundering the house, and that he must immediately have commenced the attack upon her. Some boys were in the neighbourhood at the time, and one of them, hearing a noise, went to the cottage, where he saw a strange man beating the poor old woman with a hatchet or some other heavy weapon. The man caught sight of him, and said he would stick him; and the boy immediately ran off to Wilne Mills to give an alarm. A number of people immediately hastened there, and on their arrival they found the windows and furniture of the house had been smashed, and the strange man was still inside. A woman had also seen him beating the poor creature, and had gone away alarmed; and another boy, who had turned back from his associate, had seen him carry the body across the yard. He had, however, found time to bury the body in a dunghill, but a portion of one leg remained uncovered, which led to its discovery. The murderer had placed an inverted trough over his head. He resisted for some time all ingress into the cottage; but a boy threw a stone through one of the window panes which had been broken, and hit him over the eye, causing a severe wound, and knocking him down. He was at once seized, and placed in safe custody. The body of the murdered woman was quite cold when found. She appeared to have been dreadfully beaten about the head and face. The murderer is an entire stranger to the neighbourhood, and he refuses to give his name, though he says he comes from Suffolk. He appears to be about twenty five years old, and 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high. He had no coat, waistcoat, shoes, or stockings, but he wore a checked shirt and trousers. The dreadful occurrence seems to have taken place about half-past one o'clock in the afternoon. A hatchet was afterwards found in the yard. The floor of the house was covered with blood, and some human hair was found on the wall. He refused to say anything about the crime, but appeared to the bystanders either drunk or insane.—*Derby Mercury.*



## DREADFUL RIOTS IN STOCKPORT.

An electric telegraph despatch informed the metropolis on Wednesday morning, that on the previous evening dreadful disturbances had broken out in Stockport between the Irish Catholic and the English Protestant populace—that the habitations of many of the former had been destroyed, that several were reported killed, and that, with the aid of the military, seventy prisoners had been taken, all more or less wounded. A semi-official report, in a third edition of the *Manchester Guardian*, and the letters of London newspaper correspondents, show that the frightful intelligence—given in the postscript to our last—was but little exaggerated.

"For some time past," says the *Guardian*, "there has been in Stockport a bad feeling between the two classes indicated, partly on trade quarrels, partly on national grounds, but chiefly the result of religious differences. Collisions have frequently occurred, and it has been obvious, for some time past, that there only needed the spark to fire the train and explode these inflammable materials in some extensive and bloody fray. That occasion has arisen under the following circumstances:—Sunday last was the anniversary of the usual procession of all the Roman Catholic scholars connected with the three chapels in Stockport. The recent Royal proclamation against Roman Catholic processions was much discussed, and the Orangemen and other Protestants, English and Irish, contended that the processions ought not to be allowed. Various respectable residents of Stockport, apprehensive that if the procession took place it would lead to some serious breach of the peace, applied to Mr. Sadler, chief constable of the borough, to know whether the authorities meant to prohibit it, under the powers of the proclamation. The subject, we believe, was also brought under the notice of the Mayor and the borough magistrates; but, from whatever cause, no orders were given to forbid the procession, and it took place. Previously, however, the Rev. Randolph Frith, of the Catholic chapel, Edgeley, who, we believe, is the senior priest in Stockport, waited on Mr. Sadler, and gave the most solemn assurances that no symbols or garb should appear in the procession beyond what had been usual on former anniversaries, or anything that could be deemed a defiance of the proclamation. When it became known that the procession would not be prevented, party feeling among the lower classes ran high, the Catholics boasting they would not be stopped, and the Protestants declaring that their procession ought to be put down. The procession, however, did take place on Sunday afternoon, and, on the whole, passed off quietly. It started about two o'clock from the Catholic chapel at Edgeley, which is a suburb of the town, near the railway station, and proceeded down Edward-street, across the Waterloo-road, down Churchgate and Park-street, through Warren-street, up Heaton-lane, up the Wellington-road South, and so returning again to the Roman Catholic chapel, Edgeley. The procession was headed by the priests, and a number of Irish labourers, walking six abreast; then came the numerous boys and girls in the Sunday and day schools. There were no banners in the procession; the priests did not wear canonical vestments, but appeared in ordinary attire; even the girls' handkerchiefs or veils, which they usually wore on these occasions, were laid aside, and they only wore white frocks and little crosses suspended round the necks by ribands. The only badges or symbols that might be supposed to contravene the proclamation were a ball and cross, and a gilt dove. As we have said, the procession passed along its course, from first to last, without the slightest disturbance beyond occasional groans and hisses from zealous Protestants, and they finally dispersed without any breach of the peace of which we have heard. Even Sunday evening, which is often disturbed in Stockport by noisy brawls among the Irish population (who are said to exceed 14,000 in the borough), passed over with more than usual tranquillity, not one individual having been apprehended by the police directly or indirectly concerned in any 'row.'

"On Monday afternoon information reached the police-office that an Englishman and an Irishman, both of them in liquor, had been fighting in the liquor-vaults of the Bishop Blaise public-house, and that expressions had been used having relation to the procession of the previous day, and to 'Popery' and Protestantism; but it seems that the combatants were separated, and went their ways, neither being apprehended. In the course of Monday evening one of the police-officers reported that a number of English and Irish were fighting; but it was regarded as a mere drunken row. The numbers, however, of the combatants rapidly increased, and this affray taking place in the Hillgate, one of the principal thoroughfares, Mr. Sadler, who had previously sent two or three officers, proceeded to the spot himself at the head of a body of firemen; but, on their reaching the place, they found the mob dispersed, and everything apparently quiet. During the remainder of the evening, and throughout the night, all continued tranquil.

"On Tuesday morning, however, the Rev. Mr. Forster, priest of St. Michael's Roman Catholic chapel, in the Park, called on Mr. Sadler, and stated that there appeared to be considerable angry feeling on the part of the Irish Catholics, and that he was apprehensive they would assemble in the evening in considerable numbers in the locality commonly known as Bomber's-brow (or Garnett-street), and, observing that Mr. Sadler was popular among them, proposed to meet him at eight o'clock, and that they should go together to the spot, as he was sure that they could prevent any disturbance. Mr. Sadler agreed to meet him, but about half-past seven o'clock in the evening Mr. Forster sent to Mr. Sadler to say

that he had an evening service at his chapel, and would be unable to keep his appointment. Under these circumstances Mr. Sadler proceeded to take such precautions as he thought advisable. The police force of the borough is obviously too small for such a population, consisting only of Mr. Sadler himself and ten constables, with two or three assistants, or at most half-a-dozen, for duty on Saturday nights and Sundays. About a quarter before eight o'clock one of the officers sent a verbal message to the police-office, to the effect that all was perfectly quiet, but within a quarter of an hour after he received information that very suddenly considerable numbers of English and Irish had simultaneously made their appearance in Hillgate, and had commenced fighting with sticks and other weapons. Which party commenced this fray Mr. Sadler was unable, either then or subsequently, to ascertain. He immediately got together some assistant-constables, and was proceeding with them to the spot, when information reached him that the rioters had been driven back by the police and others from Hillgate, and that a considerable number of Irish had gone in the direction of High-street, which leads to a neighbourhood principally inhabited by them. On learning this, Mr. Sadler, at the head of his small staff, proceeded along Under-bank, down Chestergate, and so to Rock-row, which he entered from the bottom, and saw a number of people collected at the upper end of the row (which, with only one or two exceptions, is inhabited wholly by Irish), and extending into a field adjoining St. Peter's Church. They appeared to be in conflict, and, as he was proceeding towards them with his men, they were met by a considerable body of Irish, who assailed the police with stones, brickbats, and other missiles, while various sorts of projectiles were cast from the houses, and even women were seen upon the roofs of the cottages hurling slates, bricks, &c., on the police. However, the small force under Mr. Sadler's command succeeded in driving back and dispersing their assailants, many of whom rushed into the houses; some of them being captured and conveyed to the police-office. Mr. Sadler returned to the Court-house, whence he immediately despatched a messenger for the Mayor, who resides distant about a mile from the Court-house. The Mayor soon arrived, as did Messrs. P. E. Marsland, Thomas Eakridge, and Sir Ralph Pendlebury, all magistrates of the borough. From them a communication was instantly made to Major Kennedy and Captain Hort, commanding detachments of the 4th regiment of Infantry, now lying in the barracks, Hall-street, Stockport. Both officers soon arrived at the Court-house, with a detachment of about 60 rank and file. The Mayor and the magistrates, with the police, a number of special constables (just before sworn in), and the troops, proceeded down Chestergate to Rock-row and Petty Carr. There they found a considerable assemblage, and the Riot Act was immediately read; on which the mob speedily dispersed. The authorities and force then proceeded by St. Peter's-square, through High-street and Hillgate, up Edward-street, and through Greek-street, to Edgeley, where they found the large Catholic chapel completely sacked and gutted, and the priest's house pretty nearly in the same condition. The rioters here had brought the furniture, &c., out of the chapel and the residence, piled it in the road, and set fire to it. The mob had dispersed before their arrival, and they only found groups of persons standing quietly by the heaps of blazing materials. While the authorities were there, a messenger arrived with information that the mob had proceeded to St. Michael's Roman Catholic chapel, in the park (near the Court-house), had broken the windows, and were destroying the furniture, &c. The military proceeded thither with all speed, and on their arrival found that the furniture had been dragged out, broken up, and some of it set fire to, and that some of the rioters had attempted to force open a large iron safe, supposed to contain various articles of silver used in the services of the chapel. The police removed this safe (the lock of which had resisted the efforts of the rioters) to the police-office for safekeeping. Some portions of a patera, a pyx-cover, &c., all of silver, were picked up inside the chapel, and Mr. Sadler took possession of them, as well as of various books of prayer which were lying strewn about. The police arrived in time to apprehend several men in the very act of breaking and destroying furniture in the chapel, and these, with a considerable number of men and youths, who were known to have taken part in some of these riotous proceedings, were apprehended and conveyed to the Court-house. Many of these were severely wounded, and from 4 o'clock in the morning till noon four medical men were more or less engaged in dressing their wounds and hurts.

"Great confusion prevails both as to the order of events and the time of any particular attack; but we believe the following to have been the order in which the events occurred: After the police had dispersed the mob in the Hillgate, the Irish, in a tolerably compact body, retreated towards Rock-row, the lower end of which opens upon St. Peter's-square. At the corner of Rock-row and the square stands a large house, the residence of Mr. Graham, surgeon, who has, in some way, incurred the hatred of the Roman Catholics. They assailed this house with volleys of stones and brickbats, smashed most of the lower windows, and the servant-man received a severe wound in the forehead from a stone. In this attack the next house, belonging to Mr. White's factory, also suffered considerable injury in the lower windows. The mob then turned their attack upon the Sunday-school connected with St. James's church, which stands opposite to Mr. Graham's house, on the other side of the square, and they had broken some of the windows in the building, when

they were overtaken by the English, who attacked and drove them up Rock-row, and then seem to have proceeded in retaliation to Edgeley, gutted the Roman Catholic chapel and priest's house there, and thence to St. Michael's Catholic chapel, in the Park, which they also sacked, as already stated. Here the more serious outrages to property seem to have been staid; but fights between small bodies of both factions, continued for some hours afterwards. Between 11 and 12 o'clock a party of police succeeded in capturing a stout athletic young Irishman, whose name is said to be Darby Scarle, about 24 or 25 years of age, who was said to have wounded three or four men with a pitchfork. When apprehended, however, he had received a severe fracture of the skull, and other injuries; and, as he was evidently dying, he was removed from the other prisoners, and placed in a room below the Court-house, where he expired about a quarter before 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning. It was after midnight before the disturbance was quelled."

A contributor to the London papers says:—

We have visited the scenes of disturbance since the riot, and the destruction of the property is most complete. St. Peter's Protestant School does not appear to have suffered much, but a good many squares of glass have been smashed, and so there have in Mr. Graham's house. But the houses of the Irish Catholics in Rock-row are a wreck. There is an ale-house occupied by a man named Robert Reynolds, opposite Rock-row, and we were told there were eight men in this place when the riot commenced, and the rioters broke in the windows with bricks, smashed the furniture to atoms, and actually attempted to set the house on fire. The inmates escaped in the utmost trepidation, one of them leaping from a back window of 20 feet high. The rioters next took the houses in Rock-row. The first was occupied by a man named Shaughnessy, and the windows, and frames, and doors, are entirely gone, and there is not an article of furniture left. The second house was occupied by the deceased, Darby Scarle. The neighbours say he was in the house when the riot commenced, and that, after breaking his windows, they attacked and forced open the door; that he resisted them, but was dragged out, overpowered, and received the blow which killed him. The house is completely gutted; windows, doors, furniture—everything was destroyed. The third house is William Riley's, and this has been completely gutted. The rioters could not break open one door, but it is marked in dozens of places with the indentations of a hammer's head. The fourth house is that of Timothy Finnigan. The window-shutter was fastened, and the mob could not get it open, but they forced an entrance into the house and broke and threw away the furniture, together with two trunks of clothing. The beds of all the houses entered were torn to pieces, and the straw, chaff, and shavings, with which they were chiefly stuffed, were blowing about the streets yesterday in clouds. The fifth house is that of Michael Tully, a widower, with two sons and two daughters. The rioters smashed the furniture of this house to atoms, including a clock and some chairs and tables of a better kind than were possessed by most of his neighbours. Descending further down the street than this row of houses (which is near to St. Peter's Church Sunday School) is a row of houses three stories high in front and two behind, the houses being built with their backs to the hill-side. The first is John O'Donoghue's. The entrance to the back is a confined court called Jacob's Ladder-yard, and by getting on a wall in this yard the mob succeeded in removing a quantity of bricks and entered an upper room of Donoghue's house, in which a Mrs. Ann Bradley was lying, having only a week before been confined. Disregarding the woman's condition, the ruffians broke and destroyed everything in the house; they even destroyed the roof over her head, allowing the debris to fall upon her. The husband seized one of his children and escaped from the windows. The furniture was destroyed and the house gutted; when our correspondent visited it, the poor woman Bradley had been removed to a wretched coal-hole, which was the only inhabitable part of the building. The next house, that of Thomas Dugan, shared a like fate. It is a lodging-house, and the owner says five of eight beds were engaged, and among the men in them were Michael Burke, Barney Kelly, and another only known by the name of John, with an old man on tramp. He says all these parties were pulled out of bed and beaten, and are now among the prisoners in the hands of the police. Every article of furniture in the house is destroyed, as well as the windows. A house in Jacob's Ladder-yard was occupied by a hawker named John Tracy. He and his wife, with four children, were in the house when it was attacked, but escaped. Tracy ran into a neighbour's house, and was secreted in a coal-cellar while the rioters were hunting for him. His furniture and every valuable he had were destroyed by the mob. The furniture and windows of a house occupied by a woman named Tracy and her married daughter and two children were also destroyed. A man named King also had his house entered, and his furniture and a quantity of mats which he had on sale were entirely destroyed. All these houses and those of the neighbourhood generally are occupied by Irish Roman Catholics of the labouring class.

It was while demolishing the windows and furniture of these houses that the signal was given by one of the leaders of the mob, "To the Catholic chapels." Immediately a considerable portion of the mob rushed off to Edgeley chapel, half a mile distant, and, forcing an entrance, they broke the altars, and carried out the furniture and pews, and heaped them in a pile before the house of the priest, who lives close by—the Rev. Randolph Frith. The mob completely destroyed everything in the chapel, and then attacked Mr. Frith's house. They carried the furniture of his house out of doors, and heaping it on that of the chapel, lighted it for a bonfire. It is said there could not have been less than 2,000 persons engaged in this disgraceful outrage. An organ, worth £400, was broken to atoms, and the chapel and minister's house were reduced to a wreck. There is nothing left but the bare walls.

The Catholic chapel of St. Michael, in the Park, Stockport, was attacked a little before 11 o'clock at night. The mob first assailed it from the back, which is in Nelson-street, by breaking and destroying the large east window over the altar. The rioters soon afterwards went round to the doors in King-street and Princes-street, and, having demolished these and all the windows,



entered the chapel itself. Here they destroyed everything. The altars, with candlesticks, images of our Saviour, the Virgin Mary, St. Patrick, St. Peter, and St. Joseph, were broken to atoms. The pews were torn up from the floor and broken into mere strips of wood and cast out of doors. There is a large gallery at the west end, and the pews and gallery were torn up, and nothing but the floor remains. The organ was broken to fragments. The magistracy, escorted by the military, arrived here, and dispersed the mob about a quarter to 12 o'clock. While the mob were attacking the chapel, a party of them went up to the house of the Rev. Robert Forster, M.A., the priest, and were meditating an attack, when Mr. Higginbottom, a neighbour, appealed to them to spare it, on the ground that it would not be Mr. Forster's property they would be destroying. While he was remonstrating with them the force came up, and the house was saved.

The following is one of the casualties reported to have occurred during the evening:—A man named James Ogden, a block-printer, was charged by Mr. Sadler to assist the constables in preserving the peace, and was for some time on duty protecting the Mersey Inn from a riotous attack. Returning thence, he heard a great noise down an entry in Mrs. Walker's-square, Back Brook-street; he ran down the entry and found a number of Irish and others fighting in a low cellar. He entered it, but was immediately assailed with stones, kicks, &c. Finding himself in danger, he attempted to escape, and, laying hold of the door for that purpose, some one behind struck at his hand with a sickle or reaping-hook, and completely severed from his right hand the whole of the fore-finger. The poor man went direct to the Stockport Infirmary, where his hand was dressed, and he then returned to the cellar, which he found deserted, and, looking about, he picked up his finger where it had fallen, behind the door. He is in great distress, as it was the very finger he most needed in his trade. To add to his sufferings, he is a married man, with a family of six children, and his wife will shortly again be confined; and so much was he afraid of the effect upon her that he dared not acquaint her with what had befallen him.

The Court-house presented an extraordinary scene on Wednesday morning. During the night it had been converted into a prison hospital, and at one end were placed about 108 ruffianly-looking fellows, upwards of 60 of whom were suffering from wounds received in the riot, or in their encounters with the police. One with a dislocated shoulder was yelling under the manipulation of the surgeon, and another was shrieking under the pain of handling a dislocated ankle. Others were writhing, moaning, and bleeding; and as the surgeons moved to and fro among them, dressing their wounds, the place presented a singular picture. The man who had been killed was in the cellar underneath the Court-house.

From the list of wounded prisoners, it appears, that most of them are Irish, and quite young men. Nearly all the wounds are cuts about the head and face.

Thirty-three prisoners were identified as having taken part in the riot. About twice that number were discharged, on entering into their own recognizances of £5 each to keep the peace, and appear when required. The total number of persons apprehended was 114. The whole of those who were identified were remanded till Friday.

#### LATER INTELLIGENCE.

Notwithstanding the precautions taken by the magistrates, a series of disgraceful outrages occurred between eight and twelve o'clock on Wednesday night. These outrages appear to have been committed by organized bodies of men, judging from the singular way in which they seem to have picked out the houses of Irishmen and Roman Catholics only. The house of an Irish pensioner, named William Goodier, in Lees-street, Hillgate, was broken open, without the slightest provocation or notice. The door and windows having been smashed in entering, the assailants proceeded to destroy the whole of the furniture; and finding that Goodier had effected his escape, they vented their spite upon the man's wife, whom they left almost in a state of insensibility. The mob next broke into the adjoining house, No. 6, and committed similar devastation, but the family had got away. The authors of this mischief were armed with heavy hammers and axes. About half-past 9 o'clock a body of men and boys, armed in a similar manner, went into Watson's-square, on the other side of Hillgate, and attacked the house of an Irishman. A gentleman came up, and asked them the reason for these proceedings. The reply was, "They are b— red necks" (Papists). On his attempting to remonstrate, they asked him if he was a "b— red neck," because, if he was, they would "settle his hash for him." Another person asking them what was their object, they answered, "To kill the bugs;" and in reply to a question as to who the men were who committed these outrages, a youth, of about 18 years of age, replied with a chuckle, "They are woodcutters, and are doing a bit of science." These inquiries, however, had the effect of stopping the proceedings here, and the mob went off, whilst the gentleman despatched a messenger for the police. The mob soon afterwards struck the front door of an Irishman, named Calloway, lower down Watson's-square, and broke out four of the panels. Calloway and two of his lodgers were just sitting down to supper, and had given no provocation. No one was at the door, which, together with the window-shutters, had been closed. Calloway and one of his lodgers, John Fallon, said they were Roman Catholics—they knew no other provocation. From here the mob proceeded to 53, Lavender's-brow, Orchard-street. The occupant, an Irish hawker, had anticipated the visit, and effected a timely flight. The door was broken open, however, and the windows destroyed, and the mob then entered and smashed all the furniture.

Another mob, also composed principally of youths, but armed with staves, went to the house of Andrew Caton, No. 4, Harrison's-yard, Newbridge-lane, about

8 o'clock on the same evening. The man is an Irishman and a Roman Catholic. He was sitting at supper with his family and several lodgers, when the door was burst open by the mob, who entered, and asked for Patrick M'Manus, one of the lodgers. Caton replied that he was not in; but they would not believe it, and searched the house, but without finding him. On returning from the upper rooms, one of the mob collared Caton, and dragged him into the yard, where more than twenty of his dastardly assailants beat him unmercifully with their staves. With his head cut and bleeding, he escaped to the house of John Williamson, private watchman to the cotton-mill of Mr. Thorniley, in an adjoining street. The mob followed him into this house, and beat him until the floor and furniture were sprinkled with his blood. He was then dragged into the street again, and would probably have been killed, had not Williamson, after vainly attempting to dissuade them, thrown himself over the poor man's body. The ruffians then departed; and Caton, who is described as a very inoffensive, quiet man, was carried into his own house, where his wounds were washed and dressed by his neighbours. On Thursday he was lying in bed in a state of great prostration, no surgeon having been called in, because, as his wife remarked, they had no money to pay for one.

It is to be feared that the above are not all the cases of outrage which time and inquiry would bring to light. The tenants of several houses seem to have fled, or taken refuge in those of their neighbours. The windows and furniture had been demolished, and there was no one left from whom to inquire of the circumstances. The house of a man named Charles Dowd, an Irish Roman Catholic, in John-street, was broken into between 8 and 9 o'clock on Tuesday night. The windows and all the furniture were completely demolished, and the legs and spindles of tables and chairs were carried away for weapons. His wife says, the offence on their part was having given refuge to a man whom the mob were beating in the streets. These outrages do not appear to have been entirely occasioned by religious differences. While some of Caton's neighbours were interceding for him, the assailants replied that the Irish must be turned out,—they were working for less wages than the English, and were ruining trade. The assailants, however, were colliers and factory operatives, while Caton worked in a gravel-pit.

It is a singular fact that during the proceedings on Wednesday night, the police were unable to apprehend a single offender. The magistrates were engaged in swearing in special constables during the evening, and had administered the oath to no fewer than 600, who were despatched before twelve o'clock, in patrols of twenty each, through different districts of the town. The authorities also sent for a reinforcement of the military, and a troop of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, or Queen's Bays, from the Manchester Cavalry Barracks, arrived about ten minutes before six o'clock in the evening. The two companies of the 4th were quartered at the National School, Wellington-road, on the western side of the town; and in the eastern and central part of the borough the dragoons were billeted in three divisions—at the Red Bull, Commercial, and Pack Horse Inns. These precautions were deemed the more necessary on account of a rumour that bodies of Irish from Manchester, Ashton, Droylsden, Hyde, and other places in the neighbourhood were coming over to take vengeance on the Protestants for the destruction of the chapels and houses of their countrymen. The magistrates also published the following notice during the day:—

V.E.—Whereas a disgraceful riot and tumult occurred in this borough yesterday evening, and various buildings and property of the inhabitants were feloniously destroyed. Now, we the undersigned justices of the peace, acting in and for the borough of Stockport, do hereby express our firm determination to maintain the public peace and property against the recurrence of such disgraceful acts; for which purpose we have provided a sufficient force to protect the persons and property of the inhabitants; and we call upon all peaceably disposed persons to assist us in our endeavours; and we earnestly request all persons to confine themselves during the evening and night to their own homes, and to refrain from assembling or appearing in the public streets, hereby cautioning them as to the consequences, the Riot Act having been read.

J. BOOTHROYD, Mayor, C. HOWARD,  
P. E. MARSLAND, S. CARRINGTON,  
H. MARSLAND, T. ESKRIDGE,  
E. PENDLEBURY, Kt., E. MARSLAND,  
J. NEWTON, G. TURNER.

Justices of the Peace for the borough of Stockport.  
Court-house, Stockport, June 30.

The magistrates, in pursuance of the statutes in that case made and provided, direct that all public-houses and beer-houses in the borough of Stockport be closed at the hour of 8 o'clock each evening until the termination of the present disturbances, of which due notice will be given.

Court-house, Stockport, June 30.

Notwithstanding the first of these notices thousands of people assembled in the streets between 6 and 7 o'clock, especially in those parts of the town where the rioting had been most considerable on the previous evening. The majority of these people had evidently come out of curiosity, but some appeared to be there only with the view of renewing the disturbances at the first opportunity which might occur. No such occasion, however, presented itself in those parts of the town, and, before 12 o'clock, the streets which had been most disturbed on Tuesday were again almost cleared.

There has been no renewal of the disturbances at Stockport; but the Irish in and around Manchester have been in a very excited state. Dr. Turner, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Salford, has put out an

address conjuring them to keep the peace and refrain from retaliation. A coroner's inquest on the body of the murdered man (Michael Moran) commenced on Thursday evening, and adjourned after taking the evidence of a medical gentleman; and of one Flannigan, who deposed to Moran's being badly wounded by the mob, with a pitchfork, and afterwards dragged from the bed on which his friends had placed him, and being struck violently on the head—whereof he died. The further examination of the rioters proceeded without eliciting anything important. Among the additional particulars received, it is stated that the mob destroyed in one of the Catholic chapels an oil painting of the Crucifixion worth £300. The chapel destroyed would contain 1,500 people. The mob held possession of the priest's house for an hour and a half, during which time three females followed them from room to room, witnessing the riot and destruction as it went on, though afraid to speak. It is stated by one of the rev. gentleman's domestics, that two brothers were seen taking an active part in the affair, and that one of them had, previous to the attack on this fatal night, warned her and the housekeeper to make the best of their way from the premises, for if they remained their lives might not be worth sixpence. The females, however (three sisters), maintained their position in the house, exposed to every danger, until the arrival of the military.

#### AWFUL MORTALITY ON BOARD A MERCHANT SHIP.

For some days past the marine department of the Board of Trade have been prosecuting an inquiry relative to a fearful case of mortality, involving no less than 274 deaths on board the British ship "Lady Montague," recently returned to the port of London, after a voyage of nearly four years' duration.

The attention of the Board of Trade was first drawn to the deplorable occurrence, from the circumstance of an unusual amount of money being paid into the Merchant Seamen's Fund, as "Dead men's money," by the owner of the "Lady Montague," in accordance with the Mercantile Marine Act; but upon the ship's log being examined, the fearful amount of mortality was disclosed; but the only information to be gleaned as to the character of the pestilence was, "that portions of the provisions were unfit for use."

The following is a "Summary of extract from the log of the ship 'Lady Montague,' from Cumshing Moon, in China, to Callao:—"

February 17: Received the emigrants on board. 18th to 28th: Number of Chinese died, 7; remarks—2 Chinese jumped overboard, and were picked up. March 1 to 21: Died, 91 Chinese and 2 Lascars; remarks—1 Chinese jumped overboard, and was drowned; several described as being found dead in the morning, having died during the night. April 1 to 13: Died, 61 Chinese, 2 Lascars, and the second mate of the ship; remarks—during the passage several casks of water were found to be sour, and perfectly unfit for use; also, the fish sent on board for the use of the emigrants. April 13: Died, the steward; ship arrived at Hobart Town. April 14 to 30: Died, 5 Chinese and 2 Lascars. April 30: Ship sailed from Hobart Town to Lima. May 3 to 31: Died, 10 Chinese, 7 Lascars, and 2 of the crew, the surgeon of the ship, and 1 apprentice. June 20: Died, 7 Chinese, 4 Lascars, and second mate of the ship. June 27: Ship arrived and anchored at Callao. Total deaths: Chinese, 171; Lascars, 17; crew, 7. From the above it would appear that 193 persons died between the 18th of February and the 28th of June. It is, however, mentioned in the log that the Governor of Callao came on board to ascertain the number of deaths and to cause the ship to be fumigated, and the result is stated thus: Number of deaths, 245; remaining, 201.

A communication from the Board brought a reply from the owner, in which he states that he is unable to furnish any additional particulars, that the captain had died, and the mate, in disobedience of his orders, had chartered the ship for the conveyance of emigrants, in consequence of which he had been superseded.

**LORD DERBY'S LITERARY LEISURE.**—The Premier has cut out agreeable work for himself till Parliament meets again. To a question asked of him by Lord Monteagle, on Wednesday, respecting the report of a commission on the ancient laws and institutions of Ireland, Lord Derby replied that the subject was one of considerable importance "in a literary and antiquarian point of view; that he had not yet been able to pay attention to it; but that he would consider it during the recess."

**A SHIP SUNK BY A WHALE.**—A correspondent furnishes us with the following narrative of a very extraordinary occurrence:—"On Tuesday the English brig 'Crusader' arrived at Cowes from St. Jago de Cuba, and landed the captain and crew of the French brig 'Pauline,' Le Chevalier master. It appears from the statement of the captain that on the 17th of last month, whilst on their passage from Porto Rico, in longitude 40.10 W. of Paris, and latitude 40.30 N., with a cargo of sugar, bound to Havre, at about 11 o'clock a.m., whilst under easy sail, the vessel, a new ship of 400 tons, well built and found, was struck by a monstrous whale on the bow, and the damage was so great that the ship filled almost immediately. Finding that nothing could be done to save her, the captain and crew, consisting of ten men and a passenger, hoisted out a boat, in which, after stowing away a bag of biscuit and a little water, they embarked, and in about 15 minutes after the vessel was struck she sunk. For three days and nights they were tossing about, not being able to reach any ship, but on the fourth day they were providentially seen by the 'Crusader,' and rescued from their perilous situation."—*Daily News.*



## THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

## WINDING-UP.

On Wednesday, the Earl of MALMESBURY laid on the table the conclusion of the correspondence with the Tuscan Government on the case of Mr. Mather; and praised the ability and tact displayed by Sir H. Bulwer in re-establishing the relations between the Courts of London and Florence on the most amicable footing. Lord MONTAGUE moved for an account showing the grants, endowments, and appropriations for the purpose of religious instruction in the colonies. His object in moving for this return was to show, that in the 38 colonies belonging to this country, in Asia, Africa, America, and Australia, there were but 14 in which there were not endowments out of the colonial funds, or Treasury funds, to Roman Catholics for promoting public worship; so that, if the objection to funds being appropriated for the benefit of Roman Catholics on the ground of the peculiarity of the Roman Catholic religion were adopted over the whole extent of their colonial possessions, it would be the means of introducing polemical disturbances in every one of those colonies. The return was ordered. Lord LYNDEURST congratulated his noble friend at the head of the Government upon the vast amount of business that had been disposed of this session, and thanked him for having resisted the clamour for an early dissolution. Lord BAUMONT remarked, that the compliments were rather due to the Opposition in both Houses. The Earl of DERBY said, he should be ungrateful to their lordships, and to the other House, if he accepted the compliment paid to the Government, without expressing, in the frankest and most unequivocal manner, his belief that, for the success that had attended the measures of Government, they had been greatly indebted to the absence of party spirit, and to the fairness with which the propositions of Government had been received. After some further conversation, the Commons being in attendance, the Queen's Commission was read for giving the royal assent to nearly a hundred bills. Subsequently, the Consolidated Fund Bill was read a third time and passed, and some messages were brought up from the Commons. Their lordships adjourned at a quarter to 4 o'clock.

In the Commons, Mr. H. BARKLEY put a question having reference to the Royal Proclamation against Roman Catholic processions; he wished to know, whether the Act extended to those imitations of Roman Catholic processions by clergymen of the Church of England, which had notoriously taken place in different parts of the kingdom, and which were scandalous to Protestantism. The SOLICITOR-GENERAL stated, that the Act applied only to Roman Catholic processions; but he was not aware of any such processions having taken place as those alluded to. Lord D. STUART raised a conversation on the case of Leopold de Rose, a Pole sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour on a charge of begging at Gosport. Lord PALMERSTON thought the case deserving of minute investigation. At four o'clock the House adjourned, till half-past one the next day.

## THE PROCESSION.

The House of Lords presented by one o'clock on Thursday its usual brilliant appearance when the Queen is expected. Most of the members of the Government were present. The Earl of Derby moved actively about the Chamber, shaking hands with one peer, and chatting for a moment with another, and now and then saying a few words to one of the ladies on the back benches. His lordship seemed in excellent health and spirits, and took a comprehensive view of the house from gallery to floor repeatedly through his glass. Several gentlemen from the East, rich in barbaric pearl and gold, were present in the Ambassadors' pen and the galleries; and among the objects of great attraction was the young Princess Gauromma, daughter of the ex-Rajah of Coorg—a bright-eyed, delicate-featured, copper-hued, little girl of seven or eight years of age, for whom her Majesty stood as sponsor on the previous day, when the Hindoo princess was received into the Christian church under the regal name "Victoria." The only "business" done was an alteration, on the motion of Lord RUSSELL, in one of the standing orders; and the second and third readings of the Suits in Chancery Relief (No. 2) Bill.

At a quarter past 2 o'clock a sharp flourish of trumpets rising above the dull booming of the park guns announced the approach of the Queen. "A soft breath of folding fans," say the reporters, accustomed to indulge, twice in the session, in original composition, "a quiet hush—that peculiar emanation of sound from silk and satin which betokens the presence of anxious womanhood in Church or State, stole gently over the House, and again the blare of the trumpets swelled out and faded away amid the mystic recesses of the many-passaged palace, and in marched the head of the Royal procession through the door on the right of the throne. First came men in strange attire, tabard, and braided and embossed surcoat, presumed to be heralds, who bowed reverentially to the empty throne, and passed across to some unknown heraldic limbo; then followed the Earl of Derby, bearing 'the Crown' on its cushion, the Marquis of Winchester, carrying 'the Cap of Maintenance,' and the Duke of Wellington, with the Sword of State; the Lord Chancellor, preceded by the macebearer, with his massive-looking burden, and then the Queen, leaning on Prince Albert, and followed by the Duchess of Atholl, Mistress of the Robes, and her pages bearing her train."

On her Majesty's entrance the whole of the peers, peeresses, and strangers rose. The Queen ascended the steps to the throne, and, the pages having decorously disposed her train, her Majesty took her

seat, and intimated her gracious wish that the peers, &c., should be seated.

The Prince, who wore high military boots and the uniform of a field-marshal, took his place on a chair to the left of the Queen outside the throne. Close beside her Majesty stood the Duke of Wellington; on her left were Lord Winchester, Lord Derby, and the Lord Chancellor. Her Majesty looked well, and surveyed the House complacently. "Her dress it is beyond our powers to describe, but it looked right regal and becoming, and on her head she bore a tiara, or circular turret of diamonds."

The Commons were then summoned, Sir A. Clifford officiating for Lord Willoughby d'Eresby (who was not, however, absent), as Lord Chamberlain.

During the "awkward pause of some minutes" supposed to elapse between the departure of Sir A. Clifford and the arrival of the Commons, we may relate how they had occupied their last brief sitting. There was a strong muster of members at half-past one o'clock, and altogether about 120 were present. The Ministerial bench was quite full. Lord Palmerston sat in his usual place in the House, on the front bench below the gangway. The only member of the late Ministry present was Lord Seymour. Upon the Opposition benches were Sir W. Molesworth, Mr. Hume, Mr. Brotherton, Sir De L. Evans, Sir B. Hall, Lord D. Stuart, Colonel Thompson, Lord H. Vane, &c.

The rule adopted for the first time last session with respect to the ballot for precedence in accompanying the Speaker to the House of Lords was continued on this occasion, and the name of each member on entering was placed in a balloting-box, and drawn by the clerk at the table in the course of the sitting. This prevented that undignified scramble for places which formerly used to follow summonses to the Lords, and which earned for the members of the lower House the title of "the noisy Commons."

Sir B. HALL moved for and obtained a return concerning only the parish of St. Pancras. Mr. G. THOMPSON presented the petition from the Tower Hamlets, adopted at the meeting in Bonner's-fields; and a petition from Pembroke Dock for the separation of Church and State. Col. SIBTHORP raised a laugh by giving notice that he would bring forward, in the course of the next session, his motion for the reduction of the duty on fire-insurances.

Mr. ANSTY asked the Home Secretary whether he had any further information as to the causes that led to the Stockport riot than mentioned in the morning papers; that whether it was true that a religious procession of Roman Catholics was the original cause of the riot; and whether it was the intention of her Majesty's Government, from this time forth, to take effectual measures to prevent processions of that kind, where their recurrence was calculated to excite breaches of the public peace. Mr. WALFORD, in reply, read the following extract from a letter by the Mayor of Stockport:—

As far as is at present ascertained, the disturbance appears to have arisen out of a quarrel between the English and Irish, in which I fear religious animosity has been brought into play; but the whole matter was so sudden and unexpected, and the attention of myself and brother magistrates has been so entirely required by the necessary measures for preserving the public peace, that the facts have not yet been accurately ascertained.

He could assure the House that Government are anxious, above all things, that any of these ostentatious parades which may lead to religious disputes, shall be discouraged and discountenanced; and he hoped the country would support them in doing so [hear, hear].

The ballot for precedence in accompanying the Speaker to the House of Lords then took place, the Clerk of the House (Sir D. Le Marchant) drawing the slips of paper containing the names of members from the glass urn in which they had been deposited as the members entered. The first name drawn was that of Mr. Brotherton, and third on the list was Mr. Hume, the announcement of whose prominent position was received with cheering. Mr. Christopher was the first member of the Ministry whose name was drawn, and about the 30th on the list was Lord Palmerston. When all those present had been duly "placed," Mr. Hume submitted to the House that the precedent of last session should be adhered to, and that the chief members of the Ministry should follow the Speaker [hear].

Several other questions were asked and answered. The last was, an inquiry by Mr. Hume whether the Government would undertake to deliver to members the papers not yet presented, should a dissolution have been proclaimed before they were received. Mr. DISRAELI recommended an address to the Crown for that purpose—which was hastily drawn up and adopted.

At 20 minutes past 2 o'clock three smart strokes at the outer doors announced the approach of one armed with authority, and Mr. Fulman, Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod, entered the House, and advancing to the table with the customary obeisances, delivered his message:—"Mr. Speaker,—The Queen commands this hon. House to attend her Majesty immediately in the House of Peers." Black Rod having withdrawn, the Speaker left the House, and the clerk immediately proceeded to call over the names of the members in the order in which, according to the result of the ballot, they were to proceed to the House of Lords. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Walpole, Sir J. Pakington, and Lord J. Manners, followed immediately upon the Speaker; Mr. Brotherton, Mr. Corrie, and Mr. Hume formed the second rank; and the remaining members of the Ministry, proceeded modestly in the order of prece-

dence in which the balloting had placed them. Although the process of reading over the names was performed by the clerk with sufficient rapidity, there was naturally some delay attending it, and great anxiety was displayed by the hon. members (who stood ranged in lines extending from the table towards the door of exit) to obtain a fair start the instant their names were mentioned. With large show of propriety, but great physical determination, the tide rushed through the narrow portals and broke against the bar of the upper House, driving before it the Speaker, "whose white wig came rolling on like a 'seahorse' over the dark streams of hats and coats." Here the Commons uncovered, and the Speaker, having made his obeisance to her Majesty, proceeded to deliver his usual formal address, recounting the labours of the session.

Several bills were laid on the table, and the clerks announced her Majesty's assent in the usual form, one standing at each side of the table; he on the right, facing the throne, read out the title of the bill, he on the left turning to the Commons and informing them, no doubt with the genuine accent of the time of the Edwards and Henrys, that "*La Reine le veult*," "*La Reine remercie ses bons sujets, accepte leur benevolence, et ainsi le veult*," or "*Soit fait comme il est desire*."

The Lord Chancellor on bended knee then presented to her Majesty the Speech, which, say the reporters, was read with such clear and silvery tones, as to be audible even in their inaccessible region. The Speech is as follows:—

## MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I am induced by considerations of public policy to release you at an earlier period than usual from your legislative duties.

The zeal and diligence, however, with which you have applied yourselves to your Parliamentary labours, have enabled me, in this comparatively short session, to give my assent to many measures of high importance, and, I trust, of great and permanent advantage.

I receive from all foreign powers assurances that they are animated by the most friendly dispositions towards this country; and I entertain a confident hope, that the amicable relations happily subsisting between the principal European States, may be so firmly established, as, under Divine Providence, to secure to the world a long continuance of the blessings of peace. To this great end my attention will be unremittingly directed.

I rejoice that the final settlement of the affairs of Holstein and Schleswig, by the general concurrence of the powers chiefly interested, has removed one cause of recent difference and of future anxiety.

The amicable termination of the discussions which have taken place between the Sublime Porte and the Pasha of Egypt, afford a guarantee for the tranquillity of the East, and an encouragement to the extension of commercial enterprise.

The refusal, on the part of the King of Ava, of redress, justly demanded for insults and injuries offered to my subjects at Rangoon, has necessarily led to an interruption of friendly relations with that Sovereign. The promptitude and vigour with which the Governor-General of India has taken the measures thus rendered unavoidable, have merited my entire approbation; and I am confident that you will participate in the satisfaction with which I have observed the conduct of all the naval and military forces, European and Indian, by whose valour and discipline the important captures of Rangoon and Martaban have been accomplished; and in the hope which I entertain that these signal successes may lead to an early and honourable peace.

Treaties have been concluded by my naval commanders with the King of Dahomey and all the African chiefs whose rule extends along the Bight of Benin, for the total abolition of the slave-trade, which is at present wholly suppressed upon that coast.

I have had great satisfaction in giving my assent to the measure which you have wisely adopted for the better organization of the militia—a constitutional force, which, being limited to purposes of internal defence, can afford no just ground of jealousy to neighbouring powers; but which, in the event of any sudden and unforeseen disturbance of my foreign relations, would at all times contribute essentially to the protection and security of my dominions.

## GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,—

I thank you for the liberal provision which you have made for the exigencies of the public service. The expenditure which you have authorized shall be applied with a due regard to economy and efficiency.

The recent discoveries of extensive gold fields have produced, in the Australian colonies, a temporary disturbance of society, requiring prompt attention. I have taken such steps as appeared to me most urgently necessary for the mitigation of this serious evil. I shall continue anxiously to watch the important results which must follow from these discoveries. I have willingly concurred with you in an act which, by rendering available to the service of those colonies the portion arising within them, of the hereditary revenue placed at the disposal of Parliament on my accession to the throne, may enable them to meet their necessarily increased expenditure.

## MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I have gladly assented to the important bills which you have passed for effecting reforms, long and anxiously desired, in the practice and proceedings of the superior Courts of Law and Equity, and generally for improving the administration of justice. Every measure which simplifies the forms and diminishes the delay and expense of legal proceedings, without introducing uncertainty of decision, impairing the authority of the Courts, or lowering the high standard of the judicial bench, is a valuable boon conferred upon the community at large.

I hope that the measures which you have adopted for promoting extramural interment of the dead, and for improving the supply of water, may be found effectual for the remedy of evils, the existence of which has long been a reproach to this great metropolis, and may conduce to the health and comfort of its inhabitants.

The extension of popular rights and legislative powers to my subjects resident in the Colonies, is always to me an object of deep interest; and I trust that the Representative Institutions which, in concert with you, I have sanctioned for New Zealand, may promote the welfare



and contentment of the population of that distant but most interesting colony, and confirm their loyalty and attachment to my Crown.

It is my intention, without delay, to dissolve this present Parliament: and it is my earnest prayer, that in the exercise of the high functions which, according to our free constitution, will devolve upon the several constituencies, they may be directed by an all-wise Providence to the selection of representatives, whose wisdom and patriotism may aid me in my unceasing endeavours to sustain the honour and dignity of my crown, to uphold the Protestant institutions of the country, and the civil and religious liberty which is their natural result; to extend and improve the national education; to develop and encourage industry, art, and science; and to elevate the moral and social condition, and thereby promote the welfare and happiness of my people.

The Lord Chancellor again kneeling at the foot of the throne, received back the copy of the speech, and then, by her Majesty's command, prorogued Parliament in the following terms:—"It is her Majesty's Royal will and pleasure that this Parliament be prorogued till Friday, the 20th day of August, and this Parliament is hereby prorogued till Friday, the 20th day of August."

Her Majesty bowed and rose, the House rose also, the Commons made their bow, and retired from the bar. The Royal procession left the House in the same order as it had entered, amid the blast of trumpets and the reverberations of cannon. The brilliant crowd burst into a shifting mass of colours as varied as the hues of the kaleidoscope, and poured out through doors and passages into the daylight.

The Speaker returned to the lower House, accompanied by about forty members, to whom, standing at the table, he read in a low tone of voice her Majesty's speech. The right hon. gentleman then shook hands with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the other hon. members present, and retired. Two or three groups of hon. members occupied for some minutes the floor of the House, but one by one these also dropped off, the hall became deserted, and thus closed "the fifth session of the third Parliament of Queen Victoria."

#### THE DISSOLUTION.

On her return to Buckingham Palace, her Majesty held a Privy Council; and, in the evening, a supplement to the *London Gazette* appeared, containing the following:—

BY THE QUEEN.

A PROCLAMATION FOR DISSOLVING THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT AND DECLARING THE CALLING OF ANOTHER.

Victoria R.—Whereas we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to dissolve this present Parliament, which was this day prorogued and stands prorogued to Friday, the 20th day of August next; we do for that end publish this our royal proclamation, and do hereby dissolve the said Parliament accordingly; and the Lords spiritual and temporal, and the knights, citizens, and burgesses, and the commissioners for shires and burghs of the House of Commons, are discharged from their meeting and attendance on the said Friday, the 20th day of August next: and we, being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet our people, and to have their advice in Parliament, do hereby make known to all our loving subjects our Royal will and pleasure to call a new Parliament; and do hereby further declare that, with the advice of our Privy Council, we have given order that our Chancellor of that part of our united kingdom called Great Britain, and our Chancellor of Ireland, do, respectively, upon notice thereof, forthwith issue out writs in due form, and according to law, for calling a new Parliament; and we do hereby also, by this our Royal proclamation under our great seal of our united kingdom, require writs forthwith to be issued accordingly by our said Chancellors respectively, for causing the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons who are to serve in the said Parliament to be duly returned to, and give their attendance in, our said Parliament; which writs are to be returnable on Friday, the 20th day of August next.

Given at our Court at Buckingham Palace, this 1st day of July, in the year of our Lord 1852, and in the 16th year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Another proclamation, following, commands the peers of Scotland to assemble at Holyrood House on the 15th inst., and elect sixteen of their number to "sit and vote in the House of Peers in the ensuing Parliament;" with the now superfluous addition,—"And we do, by this our royal proclamation, strictly command and require the Provost of Edinburgh, and all other the magistrates of the said city, to take especial care to preserve the peace thereof, during the time of the said election, and to prevent all manner of riots, tumults, disorders, and violence whatsoever. And we strictly charge and command, that this our royal proclamation be duly published at the Market Cross at Edinburgh, and in all the county towns of Scotland, ten days, at least, before the time hereby appointed for the meeting of the said peers to proceed to such election."

IMPORTANT PARLIAMENTARY RETURN.—An important Parliamentary return shows the population and inhabited houses according to the Census of 1851, returning or not returning members to Parliament. There are numbers of towns, containing upwards of 2,000 inhabitants, not returning members to Parliament. The following "unrepresented metropolitan parishes" appear in the return: Chelsea, with a population of 56,538, and 5,591 inhabited houses; Kensington, with 44,063, and 6,136 inhabited houses; Hammersmith, 17,760, and 3,116 inhabited houses; and Fulham, with 11,886, and 1,797 inhabited houses. In the county of Middlesex the population is 1,886,576, and 239,362 inhabited houses.

HISTORY OF THE WHITE BAIT DINNER.—The custom grew up in this manner:—Towards the end of the last century and at the beginning of the present, the Commissioners of Dagenham Reach included the First Lord of the Treasury, with several other high functionaries, and some Elder Brothers of the Trinity-house—amongst others, Sir Robert Preston, who had a house near the Reach, and was intimately acquainted with Pitt. During Pitt's Premiership, the Commissioners made an annual expedition down the river to survey the Dagenham Reach embankments; and they afterwards dined on or near the scene of their not very laborious duties, Sir Robert Preston supplying the fruit for the dessert. When this prescriptive excursion was discontinued, some of the most distinguished Tories resolved to have an annual dinner of their own, and formed themselves into a club for that purpose. Candidates were at first admitted by ballot, as in the case of other analogous institutions; and the Ministerial character attached to the *réunion* arose from the accidental circumstance of the club being mainly composed of persons whose tenure of power had lasted so long, and seemed so little liable to more than temporary interruption, as to justify them, in their own opinion, in assuming official existence as the basis of their convivial intercourse. The Secretary of the Treasury for the time being was always charged with the arrangement of the party, the payment of the bill, &c.; and eventually the belief got abroad, that any Tory, entitled to wear the blue and gold uniform, was an injured individual unless he received his annual summons to eat white bait in Right Honourable company. When, in the fulness of health and hope, Sir Robert Peel presided at the Fish dinner, he was confessedly the most amusing of the party, and the readiest and the most apt in the required allusions. "May we keep their places without their *flounders*," was, on one occasion, his good humoured allusion to the discomfited Whigs. When the present Premier once acted as chairman, he was fortunately aided by an excellent whipper-in, who, by way of preparation, had carefully analyzed the division-lists of the session just concluded. From these it appeared that a Right Honourable Baronet had been the most assiduous attendant in the House of Commons, and the late Sir William Pollett the most remiss. As soon as the cloth was removed, they were required to appear before the chair; and a comic reproof was administered to the distinguished lawyer—who, by the way, only half relished the joke—whilst the Right Honourable Baronet was solemnly presented with a penny mug, labelled, "A reward to Jemmy for being a good boy."—*Morning Chronicle*.

"FOREIGN PRODUCTS," HOME-MADE.—The enterprise of our manufacturers can only be estimated by those who visit our manufactories, workshops, and warehouses. It would excite no little surprise and admiration to enumerate all the articles made exclusively for export to foreign countries in every part of the world. At Glasgow we were shown the camlets which are purchased by the Chinese for clothing their soldiery; the gaily-coloured ponchos which are worn by the wild horsemen of the Pampas; printed cottons, with strange patterns, imitative of those originally manufactured, and still preferred, by the dusky belles of India and Ceylon; others are prepared suitable to the tastes of the Spanish races of America and the West Indies, as well as for the sons and daughters of Africa; others for our own cousins of the States; all different, and all skilfully adapted to their wants and predilections. We supply the inhabitants of Spain and Portugal, of Italy and Greece, of Turkey and Asia Minor, with a variety of articles made expressly for them, and which, in the strangeness, variety, and brilliant colouring of the patterns, attract our attention and excite our curiosity in our visits to the warehouses of our manufacturing towns. The stuffs for the turban and belt of the "true believer;" for portions of the picturesque costume of the Armenian; others for the Celestial, made from patterns expressly sent over by Celestial artists, bear testimony to the industry and enterprise of the universal manufacturer. The English traveller who thinks he brings home specimens of foreign costume and manufacture, is in perpetual danger of importing the productions of English looms; and ladies not sufficiently expert to form an accurate judgment, purchase, both at home and abroad, English manufactures for those of France or Belgium.—*Art Journal*.

THUNDER-STORM IN THE NORTH.—A most terrific thunder-storm passed over Northumberland, on Monday accompanied by very heavy showers of hail and rain. In Gateshead four individuals lost their lives. Two men working at a building on the Windmill-hills, Gateshead, were killed by the electric fluid. It also struck a wall, which fell upon two children, who were taken up dead.

It has lately become the practice on the Austrian railways to place a looking-glass on the top of the locomotive, inclined in such a way as to enable the engine-driver to see the whole train reflected, so that he can at once stop in case of accident. This plan has just been adopted on the railway from Brussels to Antwerp.

NEW ELECTIONEERING DODGE.—An enterprising grocer of Cheapside, Lancaster, intends to stand up for the "rights of women" at the ensuing election in a somewhat novel way. The gentleman in question has commenced taking the opinion of each of his female customers upon the merits of the respective candidates, and he daily records the number of votes upon a "poll" exhibited in the window of his shop. On the day of election he proposes to cast up the numbers given for each candidate, and to give his own vote for the two gentlemen most in favour with the ladies.

#### POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, July 7.

#### THE GENERAL ELECTION.

CITY OF LONDON.

The nomination of candidates took place yesterday in the Common Hall. Ten o'clock was the hour fixed for opening the proceedings, but long before that time the hall and its approaches were completely thronged. Strict order, however, was observed, and the galleries were filled with ladies, while the platform was occupied by the leading political gentlemen of the City. Sheriffs Cotterell and Swift were punctual in their attendance, and the usual formalities were hurriedly disposed of. At the close of these preliminaries,

Mr. Sheriff COTTERELL appealed to the Liverymen to give every body a fair hearing; and introduced,

Mr. THOMSON HANKY, jun., who came forward to propose Lord John Russell. The political principles of the noble lord were too well known to render it necessary for him to detain them with any remark upon them [cheers and laughter]. The noble lord had served the City well for some years, and he could see no reason whatever why they should withdraw their confidence [cheers]. It was of the utmost importance that they sent men to Parliament who were accustomed to Parliamentary tactics, or the Protectionists might out-manoeuvre them [hear, hear]. They were told, during the agitation of Free-trade, that its effect would be to drain the country of all its gold, but so far from that being the case, he happened to know that there was enough gold in the cellars of the Bank of England to make a road all round the world, and to gild it afterwards [cheers]. This gold had been purchased by British industry, and as such industry had been developed by Free-trade, he called upon the liverymen of London to support Lord John Russell [cheers and dissent].

Mr. JOHN DILLON seconded the nomination. Lord John Russell left office with the people more happy and contented, and better off, than when the noble lord had acceded to power, and he was confident the country would not be satisfied until they once more saw him in possession of the Treasury benches [cheers].

Mr. H. J. Prescott, amid immense cheering, nominated the Baron Lionel de Rothschild, who came forward once more for the purpose of vindicating a great and important principle, namely, the principle of civil and religious liberty. Twice had the city of London returned him to Parliament as one of its representatives, and as he was alike a consistent Reformer and a staunch Free-trader, he was convinced the electors would again honour him with their confidence.

Alderman D. W. Wire seconded the nomination. He held that there could be no happiness in the country while parties were excluded from Parliament on religious grounds, or while a Government was a power whose avowed determination was to reverse that free-trade policy which had produced so much good during the last ten years [cheers].

Mr. R. ELLICH proposed and Mr. J. B. HEATH seconded Mr. Masterman, but it was impossible to collect a word that fell from either of them.

Mr. MARTIN proposed Sir James Duke, and recalled to the recollection of the electors that Sir James, by his own industry, had raised himself from a humble station in life to one of great affluence and eminence [cheers]. For fifteen years he had been in Parliament, and during all that period he had supported every measure of civil and religious liberty that was brought before him [hear, hear]. He had, besides, of late years, paid great attention to the affairs of the City, and it would be ungenerous in the electors to reject him and elect an opponent who had no such claims upon them [cheers].

Mr. Alderman LAWRENCE seconded the nomination, and declared his belief that Sir James was one of the most efficient members they had ever had [cheers]. Sir James was always accessible to the electors, and, both in season and out of season, had done everything in his power to promote the interests of the city [cheers]. Well, then, were they to throw over this man for one who was untitled, and had a reputation to earn, and whose immediate supporters had wilfully perpetrated a forgery for the purpose of injuring, if not defeating, the claims of Sir James Duke upon the city of London? [cheers.] He called upon the electors to mark their sense of such conduct by unanimously rejecting one who had no public reputation of his own, but that which he inherited from his father [cheers].

Mr. W. J. HALL said, after the manner in which Mr. Crawford's party had been abused, he claimed a right to a fair hearing, more especially as the forgery which had been so often referred to emanated, at least he believed so, from Sir James Duke's own friends [hear, hear]. They had heard much in favour of Lord John Russell, but in his opinion the whole career of the noble lord was a mighty sham [laughter and cheers]. The Reform Bill was an ungenerous compromise, while all the measures which the noble lord had since carried out were of a petty, tinkering character. The celebrated Durham letter was a disgrace to any man, but above all to one calling himself a statesman; and though they might still cling to the others, he hoped the electors would send Mr. Crawford to replace either Lord John Russell or Sir James Duke [loud cheers].

Mr. HENRY BATEMAN seconded the nomination of Mr. Crawford as a person who was in every way well qualified to be the representative of a free and great city like that in which they were now assembled. Mr. Crawford was a straightforward, honest English



merchant, and, whatever might be the result of the show of hands, his friends were determined that he should go to the poll [cheers]. Mr. Crawford was in favour of the ballot; he would vote for the admission of Jews into Parliament; he was favourable to an extension of the franchise, and went far beyond any of the other candidates in his notions of Free-trade [cheers]. Besides all that, he was a highly educated man, fully conversant with our commercial system, and he was convinced if the electors ransacked the whole country they could not find a better or a more able man to represent them in the next Parliament [cheers]. His opinion was, that Lord John Russell was used up, or he would have made the admission of Jews into Parliament a Cabinet question, and being used up it was folly to think of returning him again [cheers].—The speaker was heard with great disfavour, and ultimately he was forced to retire.

There being no other candidate to propose, Lord JOHN RUSSELL stepped forward and was greeted with repeated rounds of applause. When silence was restored he proceeded to say that he appeared before them to solicit a renewal of their confidence, but he need not confess to them that he was a friend of civil and religious liberty [hear, hear]. He had proposed to Parliament, and with success, too, the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts; while, so far as Free-trade was concerned, he had done his share in carrying out that great change in our commercial policy [cheers]. Both in office and out he had been a consistent supporter of Parliamentary reform—indeed, he proposed and carried the largest measure of Parliamentary reform that had ever passed the British Legislature, and, if returned to power, he was prepared still further to extend the operation of the Reform Bill [cheers]. Why, then, should they seek for a substitute in his stead? He had never forsaken a pledge or betrayed his trust to the country, while he had done his best to break down all religious disabilities that stood in the way of a man entering Parliament [hear, hear]. That, however, was a question which a Minister could not decide; it must be left rather for the people to dispose of it, and if the people spoke out resolutely the Legislature would be found no obstacle in the way of the required reform [hear]. The present Government, he need not remind them, was favourable to Protection, but, in his view, there was no necessity to return to any such restriction [cheers]. The people, since the adoption of Free-trade, had been much better off, and he would defy any one to come forward and say the people were worse off because their bread was cheap [hear, hear]. In his opinion, therefore, a return to Protection, even in the case of sugar, was impossible, and he hoped the country would speak in such a manner as to prevent even its proposal [cheers]. With regard to the question of the franchise, he need scarcely repeat to them that he was strongly in favour of an extension of the suffrage by enlarging the basis of the Reform Bill, and although he had been attacked upon this subject to-day, he would not take up their time by replying to these criticisms, but, confessing that, in the course of a long political life, he had committed many errors, he would throw himself upon the generosity of the electors to decide whether he had not, throughout the whole of his career, been a staunch supporter of civil and religious liberty [cheers]. It only remained for him to say that he should still adhere to the principles he had hitherto professed, both in and out of office [hear]. He would never allow any interference with the supreme functions of the Crown, nor would he punish any man for his religious opinions, but allow him full civil and religious liberty with himself.

Mr. BENNOCH wished to know if the noble lord would support the ballot?

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said he was opposed to all secrecy. Our courts of law were open and public, and he saw no good reason why the same rule should not apply to our Parliamentary proceedings. He was aware of the evils which prevailed in the existing system, but secret voting would not cure them [hear].

Mr. BENNOCH wished to know next how far the noble lord was prepared to extend the suffrage? [hear.]

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that would depend upon the wants of the country and the views that other men were likely to support; but he would recommend the electors not to tie their representatives down to any particular pledges, to act like automatons, but to leave them open to obtain as much reform as they could.

Baron ROTHSCHILD briefly addressed the electors. He stood there as the uncompromising representative of civil and religious liberty [cheers]. He was favourable, decidedly favourable, to Free-trade, and ready to vote, when he had an opportunity of doing so, for an extension of the suffrage [cheers]. He therefore had little hesitation in calling upon the electors to vote for him to-morrow. We boasted of our civil and religious liberty, but the fact was, we were not half so liberal, in a religious point of view, as other countries. In Austria, one of the Ministers was a Jew, while the Government tolerated, nay, supported, every species of religion; and although he had been attacked for his connexion with Austria, he begged to state that he was not ashamed of what he had done, and he again called upon them to put him in a position to enjoy the same rights and privileges as his fellow-men [cheers].

Mr. MASTERMAN next presented himself, and was greeted with a burst of cheering. He said he had never shrunk from the duties which his office as a representative of the City of London imposed upon him, and if they honoured him with a renewal of their confidence, he could assure them that he should not relax in his exertions to promote the interests of

the City of London [hear, hear]. He was favourable to civil and religious liberty in every sense of the phrase, and thanking them all for the reception they had awarded him, he hoped they would return him again to-morrow [cheers].

Sir JAMES DUKE next addressed the electors. He said, although he did not boast of those pretensions which some members of the House of Commons possessed, he had yet been of much service to the City of London [hear, hear]. He had been their practical man, and he was ready to remain so [hear, hear]. His very last vote in the House of Commons was in favour of a better supply of water to the metropolis. His opponents had attempted to fasten on him an unworthy trick, but it would fail; and so long as he sustained his character as an upright man, he was convinced that all such tricks would fall harmlessly upon him [hear, hear]. He came to London many years ago, having been sent adrift from the service of his country, and with the aid of upright conduct and straightforward dealing he had worked himself into a position, but he was sure the electors of the City of London would not despise him the more for that, and again he solicited their support at the poll to-morrow [cheers].

Mr. CRAWFORD deeply felt the spontaneous manifestation of feeling which the City of London had displayed to him during the last week. He did not come forward on his own account; he was not a willing candidate for their suffrages, but he could not so utterly disregard the feelings of his friends as to openly oppose their wishes, and, therefore, he was content to remain in their hands. He should say nothing in his own favour, but leave the matter to be disposed of by the electors and his friends [loud cheers].

Mr. BENNOCH then addressed the electors, and urged them to return Lord John Russell in spite of his short-comings. The noble lord had assisted in breaking the shackles of the slave, he reformed the Parliament, and was a consistent supporter of the repeal of the corn-laws [cheers]. Baron Rothschild was not solicited to stand for London in the first instance, but was brought forward by the spontaneous wishes of the citizens, who were anxious to see the last remnant of religious intolerance swept away, and he hoped the baron would be returned until he was admitted into Parliament [cheers]. He did not approve of Mr. Masterman's politics, but he had been a consistent and constant attendant to his Parliamentary duties, and he was willing to let him pass [cheers]. But not so Sir James Duke, who opposed the repeal of the navigation-laws, and had betrayed his trust in not voting for Parliamentary reform, and he should therefore prefer Mr. Crawford to him; and he called upon the electors to return Mr. Crawford in preference to Sir James Duke [cheers].

Mr. DAKIN defended Sir James Duke, and appealed to the electors whether it would not have been fairer and a more manly course had Mr. Bennoch preferred his charges against Sir James at a time when Sir James would have had an opportunity of replying to them [hear, hear]. Sir James Duke was worthy of the confidence which he asked of them, and he therefore called upon them to support his claims [cheers].

After a few words from Mr. RICHARDS, which the noise and uproar rendered totally inaudible, a show of hands was taken, and the result was declared to be in favour of Mr. Masterman, Lord John Russell, Baron Rothschild, and Mr. Crawford.

A poll was demanded on behalf Sir James Duke, and the poll was directed to be opened at eight o'clock the next day.

Mr. CRAWFORD felt highly honoured by the result of the show of hands, but he appealed to those friends who had brought him forward not to allow the struggle to be carried as far as a poll. For his own part, under all the circumstances, he was strongly disposed to withdraw from the contest, having full confidence in Lord John Russell.

Lord J. RUSSELL promised to do all in his power to promote the general welfare of the City of London, and of the country, and with that declaration he begged to thank Mr. Crawford for the very handsome manner in which he had spoken of him [cheers].

On the motion of Lord John Russell, seconded by Mr. Masterman, thanks were then given to the sheriffs, and the proceedings closed at one.

#### MARYLEBONE.

The nomination took place yesterday, at twelve o'clock. In consequence of the two hon. candidates, Sir Benjamin Hall and Lord Dudley Stuart, being unopposed, there was none of that uproar and disturbance which usually characterise contested elections. The hustings were erected at the top of Portland-place, where a numerous crowd assembled some time before the proceedings commenced. At eleven o'clock the friends and supporters of the two candidates met at Trinity Church, in the New-road, prior to forming themselves into a procession to escort the hon. baronet and the noble lord to the hustings. Shortly after that hour Sir Benjamin Hall and Lord Dudley Stuart, accompanied by their respective nominators and seconders, reached the church in a carriage and four, and were received with loud cheers. The company thereupon formed themselves in a line and proceeded, headed by a band of music and a display of union jacks, and other flags bearing the simple words "Hall and Stuart," "Stuart and Hall," along Portland-road, Weymouth-street, and some other main thoroughfares in the neighbourhood, and returned down Portland-place to the hustings. By this time the crowd had considerably increased, but the greatest order and good humour was observed.

The precept, writ, and Riot Act having been read,

and the returning officer having briefly addressed the electors on the important privilege they were about to exercise,

Mr. ALFRED DANIEL proposed Sir Benjamin Hall, Bart., of Llanover-court, county of Monmouth, and Great Stanhope-street. During the many years he had been their representative he had performed his duties ably, faithfully, and without compromise, and it was well known he had taken a most active and useful part in every important discussion in Parliament affecting the rights and well-being of the people [cheers]. He had done great service by his unceasing endeavours to purge of its impurities that Augean stable—the ecclesiastical courts [cheers], and by his advocacy of that principle which enabled the working classes to enjoy the blessings of cheap bread [cheers]. If they sent him to Parliament, he trusted he would keep an eye upon the bishops, should they not, in the meantime, set their house in order [laughter], and also see that the worthy and working clergy obtained a just amount of remuneration [cheers].

The nomination was seconded by Mr. STOCKTON, of St. Pancras, who considered that the hon. baronet had on no occasion faltered in his duty or falsified a promise.

The nomination of Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart was proposed by Mr. BRETtingham, of St. Pancras, and seconded by Mr. JOHN CASSELL, of Marylebone.

No other candidate being proposed,

The RETURNING OFFICER declared, amid loud cheers, that Sir Benjamin Hall and Lord Dudley Stuart were duly elected representatives for the borough.

Sir BENJAMIN HALL, who was warmly received on presenting himself in front of the hustings, said, that was the fourth occasion on which he had had the honour of appearing on the hustings as a candidate for Marylebone; but it was the first time he and his honourable friend had the honour of being returned without having to encounter the opposition of a competitor. This circumstance was the best assurance that the course they had severally pursued in the House of Commons had met with the approval of their constituents [hear, hear]. He himself felt that he had done his duty to the electors; and, as regarded the future, he should follow out that same line of political conduct which he had now adopted for upwards of twenty years [hear, hear]. In regard to the question of Reform, he did not desire to subvert or destroy the Constitution under which they lived; for he considered that by carrying into effect those good and useful reforms, for which he had always voted, he did his best to strengthen the Constitution [cheers]. So far from wishing to weaken the Constitution, he desired to see the Queen who reigned over them sit on a throne more dignified and proud, if possible, to-morrow than it was to-day [cheers]. As to ecclesiastical affairs, he would say thus much, that if the Government would give him an ecclesiastical title, in less than six months he would work out many strange and salutary reforms in the Church. He should place no confidence in the present Administration, and though he would not offer them any factious opposition, if they attempted either to modify or abrogate the principle of Free-trade, he would give his cordial support to a vote declaring want of confidence [hear, hear]. He thought the time was not far distant when he would have to appear again on the hustings, for it was impossible that any Government could remain long in power which opposed the clearly expressed and determined will of the people. He trusted that the noble example which Marylebone had set in relieving himself and his colleague from all expenditure connected with their election would be adopted by other constituencies [hear]—and that members would see that, if they served their constituents as faithfully and honestly as they had done, they would also be returned without trouble and without cost [cheers]. He felt greatly indebted to their opponents in the borough for not having subjected them to the annoyance and inconvenience of a contested election, and he believed this might be attributed to the general satisfaction they had given in attending to the local interests of the borough.

Lord DUDLEY STUART next addressed the electors, expressing his firm determination to pursue that same line of conduct in Parliament which had already secured to him the good esteem and support of the electors of Marylebone. If the praiseworthy conduct of the electors in returning members without cost was followed throughout the country, there would be returned to Parliament such a phalanx of men of tried Liberal and popular principles, as would prevent a Government which slipped into power by false pretences, remaining there in violation of all those principles which ought to regulate the Government of a country [cheers].

The proceedings terminated by a vote of thanks to the Returning Officer, and three cheers for each of the members.

#### LAMBETH.

The various committees of the respective candidates made their appearance on the hustings at Kennington Common precisely at ten o'clock. Shortly before that hour struck bands of music and processions, belonging to the three candidates, entered the ground, and by the time the chair was taken there were about 1,000 persons present.

WM. CORRY, Esq., proposed Mr. D'Eyncourt, and was seconded by WM. KNOTT, Esq.

Mr. JOHN DOULTON proposed, and Mr. J. A. LYON seconded, Mr. Williams.

Mr. BERRINGTON, of Camberwell, proposed, and Mr. JOHN SEWELL, surgeon, seconded, Mr. Wilkinson.

The gentlemen who proposed and seconded the candidates were, as usual, greeted with cheers and hisses. Loud cries of "No coalition, let Williams



and D'Eyncourt stand alone," rent the air whilst the friends of the two first-named candidates were advocating their respective claims.

Mr. D'Eyncourt, on making his appearance in front of the hustings, was received with loud cries of "Off! off!—turn him back," from one side, and cheers from the other. After considerable trouble, order was to some extent restored on an appeal from Mr. Sewell, but the noise soon again became so great that it was with difficulty a single word could be heard from the hon. gentleman. "How much did you give to the sufferers by the cholera in Lambeth?" was shouted by the crowd. Mr. D'Eyncourt, however, for nearly an hour continued his address.

Mr. WILLIAMS was hailed with loud cheers, and cries of "No coalition." The hon. gentleman proceeded to remark, that he had now served them two years and at the end of his first year's stewardship he came forward like an honest man to give an account of what he had done. They had been pleased to continue his services, and, with the exception of Mr. Hume, no one had done more than he had to protect their pockets. He next laid before the meeting the line of conduct he had pursued in the House, and added, that if they would do him the honour of again returning him to Parliament, he would do all he could to benefit their important borough; but if they thought he was not deserving of their support, and they told him so, he would at once retire. He denied that he had said a single disparaging word of Mr. Harvey, but wished that Mr. Wilkinson had undertaken to contest Sunderland with the Railway King.

At the conclusion of Mr. Williams's address, loud cries were raised of "Williams and Wilkinson for Lambeth."

Mr. WILKINSON, on coming to the front of the hustings, was received most enthusiastically. He appeared before them reluctantly, that the electors of that borough might have a choice in appointing their own representative. If he should have the honour of representing them, he should do all he could to advance the interests of such a great borough.

Mr. ONSLOW then called for a show of hands, and declared the majority to be in favour of Mr. Williams and Mr. Wilkinson.

A poll was then demanded on behalf of Mr. D'Eyncourt.

A vote of thanks to the returning officer closed the proceedings.

#### TOWER HAMLETS.

The nomination took place yesterday at twelve, upon hustings erected on Stepney-green. From 5,000 to 7,000 persons were assembled, whose behaviour was for the most part of the most noisy, though good-humoured description. The hustings fronted the north, with a view to comparative coolness, but the heat was, nevertheless, intense—which the people increased by shouting and screaming themselves hoarse, but at no time was any disposition manifested towards a breach of the peace.

Mr. Butler arrived with several carriages and four, and Mr. Newton with banners and flags.

After the usual preliminaries, Mr. F. CLARK proposed Mr. George Thompson. Mr. MOORE seconded the nomination, which was received with enthusiasm.

Mr. SIMPSON proposed, and Mr. C. BUXTON seconded, the nomination of Sir W. Clay. Both gentlemen were assailed with groans and hooting which rendered them utterly inaudible.

Mr. W. Howe, amidst great cheering, nominated Mr. Ayrton, who was seconded by Mr. CHURCHMAN (Wesleyan Reformer).

Mr. G. PARSON proposed Mr. C. S. Butler. The groans and tumult caused by the mention of Sir W. Clay's name were renewed at the nomination of Mr. Butler. A party of men in the candidate's interest, said to come from the gas factory at Ratcliffe, appeared at the right of the hustings, and attempted to make a diversion in Mr. Butler's favour by shouting lustily and waving their hats. As a proof of what the result was entirely satisfactory, but it only elicited counter-cheers from the vast majority of the assemblage. Mr. J. G. HAMMACK, also in dumb show, seconded the nomination.

Mr. AMBROSE, on coming forward to propose Mr. W. Newton, was greeted with a burst of cheering, which continued while Mr. BLOOMFIELD seconded the nomination.

The candidates then proceeded to address the electors.

Mr. G. THOMPSON was greeted with rapturous cheering, and continued clapping of hands. He presented himself a second time, having been chosen in 1847 by the unprecedented majority of 3,600, because he was unchanged, and he believed the electors were too. He offered to them again a life of unimpeached and unimpeachable integrity [cheers]. No candidate in the field had dared to impugn an act of his public life [renewed cheering]. There he was to answer the slanders of which he had been the object, and if any person should repeat them after to-day he would brand him as a miscreant and a coward [tremendous applause]. In 50 meetings that he had attended during this election he had dared inquiry, and the challenge had never once been accepted. If any one could prove any one of the allegations made against him he would retire from the field. He had longed for this hour, that he might meet face to face the base libellers whose course had been tracked these two months past by their reptile slime, through the columns of a morning journal [groans for the *Advertiser*], and on the walls of the Hamlets. Where were those slanders to-day? [immense cheering]. The hon. gentleman then briefly and epigrammatically expressed his views on the questions of the day, with occasional

glances at his late colleague, which were received by the thousands to whom they were intelligible with rapturous applause. He would not detain them longer beneath this burning sky, nor from the feast of reason expected from Mr. Butler, the invincible prophet who was to-day to unveil, and prove that he was not a myth, but there at least in effigy. The hon. gentleman retired amidst a renewal of the enthusiasm displayed on his appearance.

Sir W. CLAY next presented himself, and was assailed with groans from almost the entire body of the meeting, which were renewed whenever the hon. baronet opened his mouth. The uproar continued for several minutes, until the hon. candidate, leaving the front of the hustings, came to the end of the railing nearest to the reporters, with the design of making his speech to them. A hearty peal of laughter burst from the crowd; but the tumult frequently prevented the hon. candidate from being heard even by the gentlemen to whose note-books his speech was addressed, although they were only separated from him by a few feet. He addressed himself almost exclusively to the Maynooth question, and apparently from a written paper which he held in his hand. After about half an hour of this cries of "Time!" burst from the crowd, who, not being able to hear a word, began to be impatient. Sir William, however, waving his hand majestically, exclaimed, "I am not speaking to you," and went on to complain of the conduct of his colleague. He at length concluded by saying, "I will not longer continue to talk to men whom I do not consider a fair specimen of the men of the Tower Hamlets. On Thursday we shall have a different scene. We shall then witness the triumph of a cause which I consider the cause of the Tower Hamlets—the cause of an ardent love of liberty tempered with prudence and common sense—the cause of safe constitutional and progressive reform. That cause I am confident is about to gain a decisive triumph. I shall then appear before you again. At present I appeal with confidence to twenty years of past services as the best guarantee for my future conduct." (Sir William's retirement elicited loud cheers of satisfaction from the crowd.)

Mr. AYRTON next came forward, and was received nearly as well as Mr. Thompson; from the position of the reporters' box, however, he was almost inaudible to those gentlemen. The meeting had not heard the Sunday sermon which the hon. baronet had just addressed to the representatives of the press. Instead of speaking to that large and intelligent audience he (Sir W. Clay) went first to one side and then to the other [laughter]—a type of his professions and his fate. The hon. baronet had the cool presumption to base his pretensions upon having held the seat for twenty years, and treated the electors as if they were the property in his pocket, and he had been guilty of one of the most daring acts of treason against popular principles ever attempted by a politician. He had actually given notice of a motion for next session [laughter] to the effect that the vote in Parliamentary elections should be taken in writing, from house to house [terrific groaning]. Yet the hon. baronet professed himself a supporter of the ballot [renewed cheering and outcry]. The noise was all from behind him—where those who made it would be to-morrow [cheers]. For he was certain that the electors were thoroughly Radical. His own views of social reform differed from Mr. Newton only as to means—they aimed at the same end [cheers and "No, no"].

Mr. BUTLER then stood forward, and was received with tremendous groans and hootings. For a long time the hon. candidate gesticulated and shouted in vain, and at length, following the example of Sir W. Clay, he also left the front of the hustings and pushed his way towards the reporters. But the crowd were by no means inclined to suffer Mr. Butler to repeat the experiment so successfully made by Sir W. Clay, and a scene of indescribable noise and confusion followed. Whenever a slight lull occurred Mr. Butler launched a sentence at the top of his voice towards the reporters, some of which were heard, and others failed to traverse the half-dozen feet of space which separated them from the speaker. On one side of the multitude, a volunteer orator declaimed with great vigour, and was understood to justify their refusal to hear Mr. Butler, on the ground that, as they had no vote, they had a right to make the most of their voices. For three-quarters of an hour this continued, with much good humour on both sides. Mr. Butler informed the reporters that he had never signed a church-rate warrant, was a real reformer, that all the ladies were for him, and that there is not a pair of black eyes, or blue, in the Tower Hamlets, that will not glisten with pleasure at his return at the head of the poll.

Mr. W. NEWTON then came forward amidst a repetition of the enthusiasm which had greeted the first candidate. In a short, manly, and modest speech, Mr. Newton said that he came forward at the call of the working-men, to represent the rights of industry—their claim to political and social enfranchisement [cheers]. Mr. Ayrton's views were not his—for he (Mr. Newton) held that responsibility rested on the State to find employment for the people [immense applause]. Without the use of exclusive dealing, or any unfair influences, he had received the promises of as many votes [4,300 it was stated by the chairman of his committee] as, with continued efforts, might suffice to place him second on the poll—and as each of the other candidates was sure of the first place, he might rely on the second. The electric telegraph would carry the news to the working hives of the North, and great would be the rejoicing. He concluded by expressly denying that his expenses were paid either by a certain nobleman or by Mr. Butler. Work-

had means of their own. He retired amidst great applause.

The show of hands was then taken. Every man present seemed to lift his hand at the mention of Mr. Thompson's name—there were nearly as many for Mr. Ayrton—but if anything, the largest show was for Newton. For Clay and Butler we could not count from the front of the hustings a dozen each.

The declaration that Williams, Newton, and Geo. Thompson were elected, was received with frantic shouts of exultation. A poll was of course demanded.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Child, the returning officer, and rounds of cheers for the "people's members," closed the proceedings.

GREENWICH.—Five candidates yesterday presented themselves. Alderman Salomons, Admiral Stewart, Montague Chambers, Mr. Peter Rolt (Derbyite), and Mr. Knight (a Chartist). The latter withdrew after a speech, and the show of hands was in favour of Rolt and Chambers.

NOTTINGHAM.—The sudden retirement of Mr. Gisborne, and the avowed coalition of the friends of Mr. Walter and Mr. Sturgeon, disheartened the Liberals. They put up Sir George Larpent, but his name was not put to the people. Amidst tremendous enthusiasm, Walter and Sturgeon were declared elected.

LIVERPOOL.—Cardwell and Ewart gained the show of hands. The people would have drawn them round the town, but the hon. gentlemen forbade it.

YORK.—In an assembly of 10,000 or 12,000 people, Mr. Vincent and Mr. Milner were yesterday declared elect. Mr. Vincent's prospects continue good.

ROCHDALE.—In compliance with the invitation of a meeting of Conservatives, held on Thursday last, Mr. Ramsay has consented to come forward as a Free-trade Derbyite, and has issued an address, announcing his intention to stand. The *Manchester Examiner*, of Saturday, says:—"A meeting on behalf of Mr. Miall has taken place, and a committee for each of the three townships comprised within the borough, has been appointed. There are on the register 1,160 voters, but in consequence of deaths and other circumstances, there are not more than 1,100 that can vote. The committee on behalf of Mr. Miall have partially canvassed the electors, but having proceeded so far as to obtain what they considered a safe majority, they ceased operations under an impression that there would be no attempt made to bring out an opposing candidate. It is probable that another canvass will now be made, because, although it is not likely that the Tories will carry their man, there can be no doubt that they will obtain a very respectable minority."

MEMBERS ELECTED.—Accounts have been received of the unopposed return of the following members to the new Parliament:—Liberals: Lord G. Page (Anglesea), G. Moffat (Ashburton), C. Hindley (Ashton), the Earl of Shelbourne (Caine), G. Elliot and C. Geach (Coventry), H. Brand (Lewes), Sir B. Hall and Lord D. Stuart (Marylebone), Sir W. P. Wood and I. J. Langston (Oxford), Sir F. T. Baring (Portsmouth), H. Rich and M. Wyvill (Richmond), J. Brotherton (Salford), J. Townend (Tamworth). Derbyites: J. Neald and H. G. Boldero (Chippendale), G. H. Henegay and J. N. Gladstone (Devizes), C. Bailey (Monmouth). Liberal Conservatives: H. Fitzroy (Lewes), Viscount Monck (Portsmouth), and Sir R. Peel (Tamworth). The total is Liberals, 16; Derbyites, 6; Liberal Conservatives, 3.

#### Two o'clock.

#### LATEST ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

At the nomination for SOUTHWARK this morning, the show of hands was declared to be in favour of Mr. Pellatt and Sir W. Molesworth. A poll was demanded on behalf of Mr. Scovell.

CITY.—At twelve the following figures were given out:—Masterman, 1,841; Russell, 1,317; Duke, 981; Rothschild, 1,060; Crawford, 1,316. No reliable returns will be issued till the close.

In LAMBETH, at 12 o'clock, the poll stood thus:—

Williams.....	2416
D'Eyncourt .....	2337
Wilkinson.....	2226

In the TOWER HAMLETS a very hard fight is proceeding. At 11 o'clock, Clay and Butler were about 700 above Thompson and Ayrton, but from the most populous districts there were then no returns; and Mr. Thompson's friends were still hopeful.

GREENWICH.—At Ten o'clock:—Chambers, 1,260; Rolt, 1,106; Admiral Stewart, 887; D. Salomons, 512.

LIVERPOOL.—At Eleven o'clock:—Turner, 373; Mackenzie, 368; Cardwell, 3,284; Ewart, 3,097.

SHREWSBURY.—At Ten o'clock—Roebuck, 780; Haddfield, 632; Overend, 586; Parker, 562.

WINDSOR.—At Ten o'clock—Grenfell, 169; Richardo, 162; Wellesley, 142; Bulkeley, 60.

AYLESBURY.—At Eleven o'clock—Layard, 305; Bethell, 302; West, 260; Bayford, 253.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—At Ten o'clock—Blackett, 886; Headlam, 830; Watson, 621.

BRADFORD.—R. Milligan, 480; H. W. Wickham, 487; Col. Thompson, 400.

EXCHANGE, Market Lane, Wednesday, July 7, 1852.

We have very little doing on our market to-day; the weather extremely fine for the growing crops.



## TO ADVERTISERS.

The circulation of the *Nonconformist* far exceeds most of the journals of a similar character published in London. It is, therefore, a desirable medium for advertisements of Assurance Companies, Schools, Philanthropic and Religious Societies, Books, Sales, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, &c. The terms are, for eight lines and under, 5s., and for every additional line, 6d. Advertisements from the country should be accompanied by a *Post-office order*, or reference for payment in London.

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## The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1852.

## SUMMARY.

SUMMER has set in with more than its "usual severity." It is impossible to give precedence to any other fact in this summary of current events and opinions. After nearly two months of almost incessant rain, with a moist, warm atmosphere—expressively denominated "muggy"—we are suddenly overcome by the sultry splendour of a cloudless sun. London has once more become an immense brick oven. People look wistfully in every street for the shady side, and skulk along beneath the shop-blinds. Suburban dwellers, we believe, shift their sitting room from front to back, and *vice versa*, with the growth of the day. And whosoever has tasted the rough sweetness of sea-side breezes, begins already to anticipate the "rapture of the lonely shore," and envies, without coveting, the flight of the Royal Family to their cheering solitude.

The Queen, then, has prorogued and dissolved her Parliament. A sufficiently vivid picture of whatever was picturesque in the pageant of the day (Thursday last) will be found in our columns of intelligence. On her Majesty's speech we must venture here a few criticisms—premising the remark, that however farcical may appear the formality of adjourning the Legislature at two o'clock on the 2nd of July to the 20th of August, whilst a proclamation, probably already in print, and to be made public the next hour, dissolved that body altogether, there is yet in that old formality a savour of constitutional respect for the independence of the representative institution, which the executive cannot be too careful to cherish.

The critical reader of a royal speech is generally called upon, in his turn, to exercise respect for that other constitutional notion which exonerates the Sovereign from the faults and follies of his advisers. As a literary production the Speech of Thursday is said to excel the average of such State papers; as becomes a composition on which the practised pens of Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli were engaged. That may be true. There is certainly a rotundity of expression in the document which indicates an eye to the ambitious in style. But several sentences might be selected for a place in the grammar-books among the examples of bad syntax; while others are guilty of inelegance or affectation. We are concerned, however, with errors of sentiment rather than of phrase. Of the worst act of the session, for instance—an act for the covert extension of the standing army; for purchasing or compelling the military service of Englishmen, it may be against each other, and for subjecting them to the degradation and brutality of martial law—her Majesty is made to say:—

I have had great satisfaction in giving my assent to the measure which you have wisely adopted for the better organisation of the Militia; a constitutional force, which being limited to purposes of internal defence, can afford no just ground of jealousy to neighbouring Powers; but which, in the event of any sudden and unforeseen disturbance of my foreign relations, would at all times contribute essentially to the protection and security of my dominions.

And in the very rhetorical prayer with which the Speech concludes, her Majesty is committed to the logical absurdity of representing civil and religious liberty as "the natural result" of "the Protestant institutions of the country." It is scarcely possible, in the profound conviction of multitudes of her Majesty's subjects, for perfect civil liberty to co-exist with politico-religious institutions of any kind; and so far from its enjoyment being the "natural result" of such institutions in this country, they attribute it only to their anomalously mitigated condition. Just so much as law is exerted in behalf of any object, are the natural liberties of the community encroached upon. To assert, that a law-supported Church is the cause of religious liberty to the people, is about as great an absurdity as ever was penned. It is tantamount to asserting that, the more men are taxed, the

richer they are. It may be necessary to tax them for the protection of their wealth, but evidently their wealth cannot be the natural result of their tax-paying.

Close upon the back of the speech and the proclamation, come the Quarterly Revenue tables, adding their voice to the multitudinous appeals to the "several constituencies." Their language is of the most explicit and gratifying character. In the Customs of the quarter ending July the 5th, there is an increase of £188,946 upon the same quarter last year. As appears from the latest returns of the Board of Trade, this increase has arisen from the augmented consumption of tea, coffee, sugar, and other creature comforts. It would have been much more but for the diminished importation of corn, and the continued reduction of the duties on sugar and on timber. In the Excise there is an increase to the amount of £23,706, though in the same quarter last year there was an increase of more than £100,000. In Stamps there is an increase to the amount of £101,334. As the greater part of the half-year's window-tax, due at Lady-day, used to be collected in the second quarter of the year, it need excite no surprise that the quarter just ended shows a falling off in "taxes" to the amount of £541,524, not quite half the estimated difference between the window-duties and the inhabited house duty, substituted for them. In the property and income-tax there is an increase to the amount of £80,110. In the Post-office there is a great falling off of £10,000, which only indicates that just two-thirds of the extraordinary increase during the Great Exhibition year has been maintained. Under the heads of "Crown Lands" and "Miscellaneous" an increase is returned, respectively, to the amount of £30,000 and £110,948. When these lesser items are set against the great sacrifice made by the repeal of the window-tax, it appears that the ordinary revenue of the quarter has been almost stationary, there being a trifling decrease to the amount of £21,480. As there is, however, a very considerable increase on the "Imprest and other moneys," and also on the "repayment of advances," it results that there is an increase of £144,681 on the whole actual revenue of the quarter. In the comparison of the year just ended with its predecessor, the Customs exhibit an increase to the amount of £296,702, in spite of the reductions mentioned above. The produce of the Excise for the year is less by only £13,205; which, all things considered, shows an unparalleled degree of prosperity.

The most important of the English constituencies have already commenced the exercise of their "high functions." The citizens of London assembled as early as ten o'clock yesterday morning, in their Guildhall, and elected, by show of hands, Lord John Russell, Mr. Masterman, Baron Rothschild, and Mr. Crawford. Sir James Duke demanded a poll, which is proceeding while we write, and will very probably confirm the decision of the "Common Hall." Lord John Russell, it will be observed, heard some unpleasant truths, fell back upon the perpetually-reiterated tale of his early services, had the assurance to tell the citizens that if Jews were still ineligible to sit in Parliament "it was the fault of the people," declared his unabated aversion to the ballot, and refused to pledge himself as to the extent to which he would concede the franchise. Marylebone has very honourably re-elected, free of expense, its late members. In Lambeth, Mr. A. Wilkinson, the more likely candidate introduced on the retirement of Mr. Harvey, has gained the show of hands. The fierce democracy of the Tower Hamlets have expressed their vehement aversion to Whig-Radicalism, and have given, by voice and hand, Mr. G. Thompson a colleague in the person of Mr. W. Newton—to represent the "rights of labour." The enthusiasm displayed on behalf of the latter gentleman, though not equal to that inspired by the former, and the respectable position he is expected to occupy on the poll, together with Mr. Coningham's adoption as the favourite in Westminster, on the same interest—suggest reflections of the gravest character to all classes of politicians. It is clear that one more element has been thrown into electoral contests, and that henceforth definite views on the industrial question will be required in popular candidates. In Greenwich, it is to be feared, the ill-judged rivalry of Liberals will result in the return of a Derbyite. For a complete list of the constituencies who yesterday pronounced, and comment on some other features of the wide battlefield, we must refer the reader to our "Election Notes" and Postscript pages.

On the terrible and disgraceful riot at Stockport, we have not the heart to say more than we have said in our first page, except that the latest intelligence of the investigation in progress confirms the suspicion that religious animosities were far more influential than antipathies of race in provoking the onslaught upon the habitations and chapels of the Irish Catholics. Apprehensions of plentiful existing materials for further mischief are confirmed by the discovery in Liverpool of a quantity of weapons in possession of Orangemen, at one of

whose lodge meetings the Derbyite candidates were the other day formally introduced.

The Government would seem bent on exasperating the most irascible portion of her Majesty's subjects. We learn from Dublin that a great tenant-right demonstration, near Newry, presided over by Mr. Sharman Crawford, has been dispersed, and the ground occupied by five hundred military and armed police. This procedure is the more unaccountable from the fact, that however extreme the views of some of the tenant-right orators, their audiences have not appeared disposed to mischief.

France, like England, is now without even the semblance of representation; but is not, as we are, engaged in the re-constitution of such a body. The deputies have been dismissed to the departments, with instructions to speak only the praises of their master. The police of Paris have turned up another mare's nest, and one of extraordinary dimensions—a conspiracy to cut off the President by an infernal machine made of a piece of old gaspipe! The story being too big to swallow, the official journals are discreetly flippant.

## THE DEFUNCT PARLIAMENT.

THE royal hand has let fall the curtain of the Past upon the third Parliament of this present reign, the fifth since the passing of the Reform Act, and the fifteenth of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Only a few days have elapsed since the formal act of dissolution, but already are we in the thick of the chaos from which a new centre of imperial action is to arise—for, practically, and happily, Parliament, like the Sovereign, never dies. It is not too late, however, to institute that review of the accidents and deeds of the late Legislature which a reasonable custom imposes upon the political teacher.

The last General Election took place in June, 1847. The late Parliament has, therefore, existed four years and seven months—something longer than the majority of its predecessors since 1800; the average duration of which was three years and a half—a fact favourable rather than otherwise, in our judgment, to the demand for a legal restriction to the triennial term. For how much better that an event of so great dignity and moment as an appeal to the country, should recur at fixed periods, than be contingent on the tactics of faction—an object to be retarded or hastened according to the position of party interests.

Of the personal changes to which the late Parliament was a witness, the most important were such as it could only witness. Lord George Bentinck, the leader of a well-organized and implacable opposition, dropped, in a morning's walk, out of the circle of mundane influences and activities. Two years later, Sir Robert Peel was snatched by an ignoble accident from the assembly he had so long adorned, and the country over whose destinies he seemed to watch even the more anxiously after his expulsion from the seats of official power. These, we say, were changes upon which Parliament, in common with mankind in general, could only gaze and reflect. But scarcely less independent of Parliamentary control appears the next great personal event of this review. Twice did the House of Commons, interpose, by decisive majorities, between Lord Palmerston and his heterogeneous opponents—suddenly in the recess of 1851, that House and the whole political world were astonished to learn that his lordship had fallen before a cabal of his own colleagues; and been hastily dismissed from a Cabinet of which he seemed as well the animating principle as the living voice. Early in the session of 1851, the Whig Ministers were beaten by two to one on a motion for the extension of the suffrage. They resigned, but as the party who had repeatedly driven them to the verge of defeat, were not then prepared to accept the result of victory, the Russell Ministry resumed. A new reform bill was promised for the next session. In due time, it made its appearance, and seemed as little likely to provoke grave opposition, as to perpetuate the power of its author. The vengeance of Lord Palmerston, it also seemed, had been rendered impotent, if his resentment had not been disarmed. But in an unexpected moment, the Prime Minister and his ejected Foreign Secretary divided the House upon an adjective in the title of a bill. A small majority went into the anti-ministerial lobby; and, in a few days, the Earl of Derby had succeeded Lord John Russell in the Premiership—and a literary-political adventurer had become Chancellor of the Exchequer!

Still more imminent appeared the danger of retrogression—at least, the necessity of renewed conflict—when the leaders of the anti-free-trade faction received from the hands of the sovereign the symbols of power. But lo! nearly five months have elapsed—the last session of the free-trade Parliament has closed—and the intention or hope of re-imposing the bread-tax is seriously disavowed by the Premier, and stigmatised by the leader of the Lower House as a design so antagonistic to the "genius of the epoch," that no statesman could



attempt it with impunity. Thus men live and die—governmental dynasties decay and perish—but the eternal principles of mutual justice march on their way to universal realization, serenely as the stars of heaven in their appointed paths.

The growth and stability of free-trade is not the only illustration of this sentiment. It is true no less of Parliamentary, financial, legal, and sanitary reform. Mr. Berkeley shares with Mr. Locke King the laurels of momentary victory. The ballot has been twice affirmed by a majority in the late Parliament. Mr. Hume's motion has been year by year debated with more respectfulness, and supported by a larger number, relatively, of popular representatives. Lord John Russell's proffered amendment of the representation is not the solitary tribute paid by contemporary statesmen to the demands of reformers. Mr. Disraeli disclaims, with an earnestness which certainly means something, the imputation of finality; and asserts his willingness to enfranchise the "intelligent artisan class." Bribery and intimidation have been the subject of several acts of legislation four seats have been forfeited as the exemplary penalty of electoral corruption; and provision has been made for the systematic purification, by extraordinary and ordinary judicial action, of the whole representative body. Economy and retrenchment have come to be something more than professions. Mr. Cobden is acknowledged by the *Times* to have obtained, by the "attractiveness" of his amateur budget, a searching inquiry into every branch of expenditure, and a considerable reduction under several heads. "The alleviation of public burdens," is now the established formula of politicians who, a few years since, talked insolently of the "ignorant impatience of taxation;" and defended, without a blush, the promotion of class interests at the general expense. The extension of county-courts, the new law of evidence, and the recent alterations in the Court of Chancery, are improvements in the administration of law and equity which Brougham failed to accomplish in the plenitude of his power. The repeal of the window and brick duties, the prohibition of metropolitan intramural interments, the provision for a better supply of water in London and its suburbs, are important contributions to the improvement of the public health, though bearing a humiliating proportion to the noise which has attended their bestowal.

Ireland has attracted, as in every preceding Parliament since the Union, a large share of attention from the imperial legislature; and has been legislated for, in several successive sessions, on a principle which experience had too well proved as inefficient as ungenial. The suspension of constitutional rights—the display of extra-judicial terrors—have been again resorted to for the pacification of poor, distraught Ireland. But it would be unjust to forget that in the hour of acutest suffering Ireland was soothed by the sympathy and tended by the liberality of her happier sister. And it will not be forgotten by the historian of the age, but probably set up as the turning-point in the relative history of two nations, that the Parliament of 1847-52 passed and renewed an act for facilitating the transference of Irish soil from the hands of a beggared and profligate aristocracy to those of a class at least better able and better disposed to discharge the duties of property in land.

Among the unfavourable features in the character of the late Parliament, we decry, an ignorant or factious disregard to sound principles of foreign and colonial policy—an unworthy proneness to panic, domestic and foreign—and incorrigible ignorance of, or shameful unfaithfulness to, real religious liberty. Lord Palmerston's conduct towards Sicily and Hungary, Earl Grey's bearing towards the Cape and the Australias, Torrington and Ward's impunity in tyranny as disgraceful to us as criminal in them, are examples under the first head that it suffices to specify. Of the second, we have, unfortunately, substantial memorials in that senseless and oppressive measure which makes certain political offences felonious; and in that "new organization of the militia" which every one was ashamed of before it was out of hand, and which only passed amid the suppressed laughter of Parliament and the angry groans of the people. Of the last mentioned-vice of the late legislature, illustrations are superfluous, and specifications would be invidious. From the Bishop of Hereford to the Vicar of Frome case, Parliament has shown itself helpless and angry towards the Church as a child just awaking to the suspicion that it has been long imposed upon by a step-mother for whom it felt a filial affection and trust. The process of awakening, however, has gone on so satisfactorily, and the impulse to resent abused emotions has so far advanced towards enlightened resolution, that we may hope the retrospect of another Parliament will include the assertion of manhood and independence by the State.

#### ELECTION NOTES.—VII.

ONCE more we are embarked upon the turbulent sea of a general election. We are without a Parliament—with a provisional government wait-

ing its fate at the hands of the constituencies of the United Kingdom. Eminent statesmen, Cabinet Ministers and ex-Ministers, leaders of parties and their followers of every degree, are reduced to the same level. All must pass through the ordeal, acknowledge the power which gives them authority as legislators, and seek again a renewal of the trust. Fictitious, even farcical, as in too many cases is the appeal to the electoral body, yet, on the whole, its influence is salutary. "The people, the only true source of legitimate power," is the truth which is thus, however inadequately, expressed. After all, public opinion rules the country—and, in the response which within the next few days, will be made by the borough constituencies, the fate of the Derby Ministry may be read. But a truce to general reflections—which the absorbing excitement, equally with the sultry atmosphere, make specially *mal-à-propos*. Indeed, we feel that any remarks we may have to make upon the contest which has already commenced are likely to fare no better than the prologue designed to usher in an exciting drama. But journalists cannot choose their opportunity any more than dramatists their auditory.

For the sake of our reputation, we feel constrained to rein in speculative tendencies. A day or two might prove us to have been false prophets, and we would rather not run the risk. We may have our notions of the general result of this appeal to the electoral body, and of the issue of particular contests—but we would rather leave our readers to form their own conclusions. The corrected list of all the candidates thus far announced, which we have given elsewhere, will abundantly tax their ingenuity and sagacity. They will find a great preponderance of "liberal" candidates—an amusing paucity of sticklers for Protection. Any attempt to classify the lengthened muster-roll into distinct parties, will probably baffle their efforts, as it has done ours. The "Derbyites" is the only distinct political genus—and those who refuse to adopt that Shibboleth, oscillate between Liberal-Conservatism and ultra-Radicalism. It will be noticed, that already a considerable number of aspirants to legislative honours have disappeared from the arena before the actual conflict; while in a still large number—probably in upwards of 50 constituencies—men of Liberal and Free-trade principles are fighting each other: some purely to subserve their personal ends; others to vindicate important principles. Nor is it undeserving of remark, that probably 100 seats in boroughs and counties are left in undisputed possession of the "Derbyites." These are the manageable constituencies—the strongholds for aristocratic influence—the refuge for beardless scions of nobility and the obsequious worshippers of rank and party. A glance at the Irish column will suffice to show the superabundance of new candidates, and to indicate the fierceness of the struggle now raging between the champions of Romanism and party politicians. In some instances the candidates under Tory auspices might appear almost chivalrous did not the thoughts instinctively revert to the Carlton Club and its mysterious treasury. Lord Maidstone throws himself into the breach at Westminster; Mr. Bruce marshals the forlorn hope in Edinburgh, and Mr. Ramsey determines on testing the boasted Radicalism of Rochdale, and emulating the self-devotion of Quintus Curtius in the interest of his party.

One or two minor facts deserve notice as embodying a wholesome lesson. At Finsbury, Mr. Duncombe, and in Marylebone, Lord D. Stuart and Sir B. Hall, are to be re-elected free of expense. Their constituents thus honourably and appropriately recognise the worth of those who have served them faithfully; and when the relation of constituency and member is better understood such gratifying exhibitions of mutual confidence will no longer be singular. Here and there we notice that candidates are obliged to have recourse to indirect bribery by contributing to local charities, on the plea that such money would otherwise be spent in banners, bands, and the usual accompaniments of electioneering excitement. No doubt it is very desirable to suppress these childish displays of depraved taste, but the exaction of a penalty in their place is not the most likely means of securing a good representative. Mr. Mare proposes to his fellow-candidates at Plymouth that they should each contribute £300 to the local charities—an impertinent suggestion they have very properly declined acceding to. Supposing that this gentleman were as lame as he is prodigal of his wealth, what would he think of the fairness of a proposition that each of the candidates should walk twenty miles for the gratification of the good burghers of Plymouth? But on the whole we observe a more wholesome feeling against the demoralising arts of electioneering strife than at any previous contest. So far has this operated at Jedburgh, connected with the Haddington district of burghs, that some of the principal inhabitants have held a public meeting to protest against the system of treating and its demoralizing results. Such an example is worthy of imitation.

One or two single elections, not before noticed, or remarkable for their fluctuations, claim a word or two of remark. After persevering attempts to provide a candidate in the landlord interest, South Lancashire is to be left undisturbed, and Messrs. Brown and Cheetham are to have a walk over. On the other hand, the 40s. freeholders of South Staffordshire, who were to have unceremoniously ousted Messrs. Spooner and Newdegate, have as yet done nothing to fulfil expectation. How is this? Is this all the result of the Freehold-land movement? At Nottingham Mr. Gisborne retires so precipitately and peremptorily on the alleged plea of ill-health as to create a suspicion of some collusion with Mr. Walter. The important city of Glasgow does not yet appear to have made up its mind as to a second candidate. Mr. McGregor, the eminent statist and untiring advocate of commercial freedom, when least in favour, is, from some unexplained cause disliked by a large number of his constituents, and Mr. Peter Blackburn, a Tory No-Popery Protestant, appears to be more acceptable. We may be ignorant of the true grounds of the difference, but to us at a distance it does appear strange that so useful and experienced a public man as Mr. McGregor should be so easily put aside by a great commercial city. We refrain from noticing at any length the metropolitan elections as they are already taking place, and any remarks of ours would be of little avail. But we must express our regret that party feeling should have been allowed to run so high in Westminster as to degenerate into angry personalities. Mr. Coningham is undoubtedly a man superior in intellect and principle to Sir De Lacy Evans; and, however opinion may differ on the policy of his sudden appearance in the field, his opponents have not dealt with his character and opinions in a spirit of fairness.

Many of our readers are actively engaged in promoting the return of men sympathizing with their principles, but the bulk of them, probably, have yet to discharge their political trust. Upon them, we would for the last time urge a course of action consistent with their convictions, and a regard to truth and justice. What may not one energetic, persevering man accomplish at such a crisis—in properly using his own franchise—in discouraging the immoralities and deceptions of electioneering life—in using his legitimate influence upon neighbours and friends—in questioning candidates—in active efforts to promote the return of legislators imbued with their principle. We have heard it said that Dissenters have formed the nucleus and active spirits of every great liberal movement from Catholic emancipation downwards. They have now an opportunity of advancing their own principles in addition to other political objects, and glad should we be to record that their energies are put forth more perseveringly and successfully than was ever before the case.

**FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT AT BLACKWALL.**—On Wednesday evening, a very distressing accident took place on the premises of Messrs. Mare and Co., engineers and steam-boiler manufacturers, New Orchard-yard, Blackwall. The men had completed the moulding for a large railway turn-table, when directions were given to prepare the metal, twelve tons of which were put into the furnace and heated until it became in a liquid state. Thirty of the men then let the molten iron run into an immense ladle, which was suspended in the usual manner from a powerful crane. The ponderous mass of liquid metal was nearly ready to be deposited in the mould, when some portion of the leverage snapped, and the ladle upset, throwing the boiling liquid over the men, and forcing its way in every direction. Several of the men escaped in a remarkable manner, but one (Garlick) was covered by the hot metal. Every assistance was afforded with the greatest promptitude, but Garlick died instantly; and eight men were extricated in a very shocking condition.

**CHARGE OF ILLBOAL FLOGGING.**—We are informed, that one day last week a first-class boy on board one of her Majesty's steamers at this port was placed on a man's back, and forcibly held there, at the orders of the first lieutenant, while another man violently flogged him with a cane. The pain made the sufferer struggle hard to free himself, which he effected, on which the said first lieutenant ordered two men to replace him in his former position on the other's back, which was done; the "horse," however, being unable to hold the boy in that position, the said lieutenant called the quarter-masters to seize him up to the Jacob's ladder; the boy was accordingly so seized, and triced up by his wrists and ankles, his feet not touching the deck. The said lieutenant then directed the caning to proceed. After a time the caning was suspended by the order of the lieutenant, for a few minutes, and then recommenced; the castigation was, after a time, stopped a second time, and ultimately recommenced; after this the boy was cut down, and confined under the after-part of the main-deck. This conduct, if substantiated, is a violation of the Admiralty instructions. It is said that the captain of the ship was not acquainted with the proceedings. —*Portsmouth Times*.



## ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

The following is a list, carefully compiled, of all the candidates now in the field for the counties, cities, and boroughs of the United Kingdom.\* We have classified the candidates as Derbyites and Free-traders; though many of the latter may be designated as Liberal Conservatives:—

## ENGLAND.

Constituency.	Derbyites.	Free-traders.
Abingdon (1 mem.)		General Caulfield
Andover (2) .....	H B Coles	Sir W Cubitt
Arundel (1) .....		Lord E Howard
Ashburton (1) .....		G. Moffatt
Ashburton & Lyne (1)		Charles Hindley
Aylesbury (3) .....	Captain West	Dr. Lavard
Banbury (1) .....		Richard Bethel
Barnstaple (2) .....		H W Tancred
Barnstaple (2) .....	B Breckridge	Alfred Oldroyd
Bath (2) .....	Sir W Fraser	Loyd Ebrington
Bath (2) .....	W Whately, Q.C.	J H Palmer
Bedfordshire (2) ..	Colonel Gilpin	Captain Scobell
Bedford (2) .....	H Stuart	Thomas Phipps
		F G H Russell
		S Whitbread, Jun.
		Chisholm Anstey
		Alfredman Palsgrave
		P Pusey
Berkshire (2) .....	R Palmer	
	Viscount Barrington	
	G B Vansittart	
Berwick (2) .....	J. C. Benton	M Forster
	H Hodgson	John Stapleton
Berwickshire (1) ..	Hon. F Scott	H S Evans
Beverley (2) .....	Sergeant Channell	A Glover
	S L Fox	
Bewdley (1) .....	Josh. Sanders	Sir T Winnington
Birmingham (2) ..		W Scholesfield
		G F Muntz
		J Pilkington
		Wm. Eccles
Bodmin (2) .....	C Sawle	W Henderson
	J S Smith	Mr. Whitehurst
Bolton (2) .....	Dr. Mitchell	
	S Blair	Thos. Barnes
		J Crook
		P Alnsworth
		J A Hankey
Boston (2) .....	B B Cabbell	
	G H Heathcote	
Bradford (2) .....	H Wickham	Col. Thompson
		Robert Milligan
Bridgnorth (2) .....	Sir E Pigot	Hon. F Cadogan
Bridgewater (2) ..	W Fellett	Lord Henley
	B S Mansell	Sergt. Kinglake
		Colonel Tynte
Bridport (2) .....	J C Rolt	T A Mitchell
Brighton (2) .....	Lord A Harvey	Mr. Flocks
		J Trevelyan
		Sir G Pease
		F H F Berkeley
		W H G Langton
		H. O. Cavendish
		Dr. John Lee
Bristol (2) .....	F A M'Geachy	
		Lord Duncan
		Frederick Peel
Bucks (2) .....	G G Du Pré	Earl Jermyn
	B Dierack	E H Buxton
Buckingham (2) ..	Colonel Hall	Earl of Shelburne
	Marq. of Chandos	
Bury (1) .....	J. Stuart, Q.C.	
Bury & Edmunds (2)		
Calne (1) .....		
Cambridgeshire (2)	Hon. E T Yorke	
	Lord G J Manners	
	Edward Ball	
Cambridge, Town (2)	J H Astell	R A S Adair
Cambridge, Univ. (2)	K Macaulay	F Mowatt
Canterbury (2) .....	H Goulburn	
	L T Wigram	
	G A S Smythe	
	H. B. Johnstone	
	H P Glipps	
	W N Hodgson	
Carlisle (2) .....		Sir J. Graham
		Josh. Ferguson
Chatham (1) .....	Sir F Smith	Sir J Stirling
Cheltenham (1) ..	Sir W Jones	Craven Berkeley
Chesham (2) .....	Samuel Holmes	Earl Grosvenor
		W O Stanley
Cheshire, North (2)	W T Egerton	
	G C Legh	
Cheshire, South (2)	Sir P Egerton	J A Smith
	John Tollemache	
Chichester (2) .....	Lord H G Lennox	
Chippendale (2) ..	J. Need	
	Captain Boldero	
Christchurch (1) ..	Hon. E A Harris	Viscount Villiers
Chromwell (2) .....	J B Mullings	Hon. A G Ponsonby
Clyth (1) .....		M Wilson, Jun.
Cockermouth (2) ..	General Wyndham	H A Ashton
		Sir W Somerville
		Colonel Ramilly
Colchester (2) .....	Lord John Manners	Sir J. Graham
	W H Hawkins	Josh. Ferguson
	H T Pringle	Sir J Stirling
	W H P Carew	Craven Berkeley
	N Kendall	Earl Grosvenor
Cornwall, East (2)		W O Stanley
Cornwall, West (2)		
Coventry (2) .....		
Cricklade (2) .....	J Need	
	A Goddard	
Cumberland, E. (2)	Thomas Salkeld	Hon. C W G Howard
		Wm. Marshall
Cumberland, W. (2)	Captain Lowther	J Irton
Darlington (1) .....	Sir Thomas Herbert	W S Lindsey
Derbyshire, N. (2) ..		Hon. G H Cavendish
		W Evans
Derbyshire, S. (2) ..	G B Colville	
	Wm. Mundy	
Derby (2) .....	Mr. Morefall	M T Bass
		L Heyworth
Devizes (2) .....	Capt. Gladstone	
	G Henage	
Devonport (2) .....	Sir J Maxwell	H Tuffnell
	Sir Geo. Berkeley	Sir J Romilly
Devonshire, N. (2) ..	Sir T D Acland	
	L W Buck	
Devonshire, S. (2) ..	Sir J Y Buller	
	Sir R Lopes	
Dorchester (2) .....	G L D Damer	
	H G Sturt	
Dorsetshire (2) .....	H E Seymour	
	J Floyer	
	George Banks	
Dover (2) .....	Lord Chelsea	Edward E Rice
		Sir George Clerk
Droitwich (1) .....	Sir J Fakington	
Dudley (1) .....	J Benbow	
Durham, North (2) ..	Viscount Seaham	R D Shafto
Durham, South (2) ..	J Farrer	Lord H Vane
Durham, City (2) ..	Lord A Vane	T C Granger
		W Atherton, Q.C.
Essex, North (2) ..	Sir J Tyrrell	
	W Beresford	
Essex, South (2) ..	T W Bramston	Sir E N Buxton
	Sir W B Smith	

\* We have given a list of all the candidates—though, as will be seen from our Postscript, many of the electors have already taken place.

Constituency.	Derbyites.	Free-traders.
Exeter (2) .....	Sir J Duckworth	
	G S Beck	
Eye (1) .....	Sir E Harrison	
Finsbury (2) .....		T S Duncombe
		Alfredman Chalks
		J Wyld
		Colonel Boyle
		W Hutt
		E Walters
Frome (1) .....	Hon A O Liddell	
Gateshead (1) .....		Nigel Kingscote
Gloucestershire, E. (2)	Sir W Codrington	
	Marq. of Worcester	
Gloucestershire, W. (2)	E B Hale	
	Hon. G Barkley	
Gloucester, City (2)	H T Hope	
Grantham (2) .....	G E Welby	
Great Grimsby (1) ..	Earl of Annesley	
Greenwich (2) .....	P Rolt	
Guildford (2) .....	H Currie	
	T L Thurlow	
Welling (2) .....	Henry Edwards	
Hampshire, N. (2) ..	M Portal	
Hampshire, S. (2) ..	H O Gwynne	
	Lord Cholmondeley	
Harwich (2) .....	D Waddington	
Hastings (2) .....	M Briscoe	
	F Robertson	
Helston (1) .....	Sir R E Vyvyan	
Hertfordshire (2) ..	J K King	
	G Hanbury	
	T W Rooker	
Hereford (2) .....	Captain Mayrick	
		H M Clifford
		Sir E Price
		— Palmer
		— Rosanquet
		Hon. T Trevor
		T Chambers
		Hon. W Cowper
		J Locke
Hertfordshire (2) ..	Sir H Waux	
	T P Halsey	
	Sir Bulwer Lytton	
	G Dimdale	
	Lord Mahon	
	Sir J W Hogg	
	E S Gard	
Huddersfield (1) ..		Lord E Howard
		W E C Stansfeld
		W Williams
		Lord Goderich
		James Clay
Hull (2) .....	J Bramley Moore	
Huntingdonshire (2)	E Fellows	
	Lord Mandeville	
Huntingdon (2) ..	Colonel Peel	
	Thomas Baring	
Hythe (1) .....		E D Brockman
		S Motte
		H E Adair
		T Hobhouse
		E Dawes
		G C Glynn
		Sir E C Dering
Ipswich (2) .....	J G Cobbold	
	S Bateson	
Isle of Wight (1) ..	Col. F V Harcourt	
Kendal (1) .....		W Deedes
Kent, East (2) .....	Sir B W Bridges	
	Sir E Filmer	
Kent, West .....	Master Smith	
Kidderminster (1) ..	J Best	
King's Lynn (2) ..	Lord Jocelyn	
	Lord Stanley	
Kingsborough (2) ..	T Collins	
	T Wood	
Lambeth (2) .....		J P Westhead
		Mr. Dent
		T D'Eyncourt
		W Williams
		A W Wilkinson
		J Heywood
		W Brown
		J Cheetham
		S Gregson
		E B Armstrong
Lancashire, N. (2) ..	John Wilson Patten	
Lancashire, S. (2) ..	— Taylor	
Lancaster (2) .....	T Greene	
Lancaster (1) .....	Hon. J Percy	
Lancaster (2) .....		M T Baines
		Sir G Goodman
		Sir J Walsley
		E Gardner
		J Wilds
		G Palmer
Leicester (2) .....		J G Phillimore
		Hon. H Fitzroy
		Hon. H Brand
		Viscount Anson
		Lord A H Paget
		Sir M Cholmondeley
Leicester, N. (2) ..	Marquis of Granby	
	E B Farnham	
Leicester, S. (2) ..	Sir H Halford	
	G W Pake	
Leicester (2) .....	G Arkwright	
	Mr. Willoughby	
Leeds (2) .....		Hon. H Fitzroy
		Hon. H Brand
		Viscount Anson
		Lord A H Paget
		Sir M Cholmondeley
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		Lord A H Paget
		Sir M Cholmondeley
Leeds (2) .....		Hon. H Fitzroy
		Hon. H Brand
		Viscount Anson
		Lord A H Paget
		Sir M Cholmondeley
Leeds (2) .....		Hon. H Fitzroy
		Hon. H Brand
		Viscount Anson



Constituency.	Derbyites.	Free-traders.
Wareham (1) .....	G Greenall	J S W Drax
Warrington (1).....	G Repton	J Mellor, Q.C.
Warwick (2) .....	E Greaves	
Warwicksh., N. (2)	C N Newdegate	Bolton King
Warwicksh., S. (2)	R Spooner	
Wells (2) .....	Lord Brooke	W G Hayter
Wenlock (2).....	Lord Guernsey	Serjeant Kinglake
Westminster (2) ..	R C Tredway	J Higgins
		Sir De L Evans
		Sir J V Shelley
		W Coningham
		J Wilson
Westbury (1) ....	M Lopez	
Westmoreland (2) ..	Colonel Lowther	
	Ald. Thompson	
Weymouth (2) ....	Capt. W W Childers	Colonel Freestun
	G M Butt, Q.C.	A Oswald
	R Stephenson	G W Farsyde
Whitby (1) .....	R C Hildyard	
Whitehaven (1) ..	Colonel Lindsay	R A Thicknesse
Wigan (2).....	J C J Greene	H A Court
Wilton (1).....	W Long	
Wiltshire, North (2)	T H Sotherton	
Wiltshire, South (3)	W Long, jun.	Sidney Herbert
	John Benett	
Winchester (2)....	Sir J East	J B Carter
	Wyndham Portal	— Theobald
		W W Bulpitt
		P Grenfell
Windsor (2) .....	Lord C Wellealey	Sampson Ricardo
	A Vansittart	Charles P Villiers
Wolverhampton (2)		Thomas Thorneley
Woodstock (1)....	Marq. of Blandford	
Worcester (2) ....	J W Huddleston	Osman Ricardo
		A Laslett
Worcestersh., E. (2)	Captain G Bushout	John H Foley
Worcestersh., W. (2)	Hon. H Lygon	
	Fred Winn Knight	
Wycombe (2) ....		Sir George Dashwood
		W Simpson
		M T Smith
		Sir Charles Napier
		W T M'Cullagh
		C E Rumbold
Yarmouth (2) ....	Sir E Lacon	
Yorksh., N. R. (2)	Octavius Duncombe	
	E S Cayley	
Yorksh., E. R. (2)	Lord Hotham	
	Hon. A Duncombe	
Yorksh., W. R. (2)		Richard Cobden
		Edmund Denison
York (2) .....	John George Smyth	W Milner
		Henry Vincent

## WALES.

Anglesea (1).....		Sir R B W Bulkeley
Beaumaris (1) ....		Lord G A F Paget
Berwickshire (1) ..	Hon. F Scott	H S Evans
Cardiff (1).....	Walter Coffin	R Nicholl
Cardigan (1).....	J J Jones	F Loveden
Cardiganshire (1) ..	Col. W E Powell	
Carmarthen (1) ..		David Morris
Carmarthen, Co. (2)	D Jones	
	D A S Davies	
Carnarvon (1) ....	R Davies	W B Hughes
Carnarvon, Co. (1)	Hon. E G Pennant	
Denbigh (1) .....		F R West
Denbigh, Co. (2) ..	Sir W Wynn	Col. Biddulph
	Hon. W Bagot	
Flint, District (1) ..	Sir J Hanmer	R T Warren
Flint, County (1) ..	Hon. E Mostyn	
	Edm. Peel	
Glamorganshire (2)	Sir G Tyler	C Talbot
Haverfordwest (1) ..	J H Phillips	John Evans
Merionethshire (1) ..	W W E Wynn	
Merthyr Tydvil (1) ..		Sir J J Guest
Montgomery, Dis. (1)	David Pugh	
Montgomery, Co. (1)	H W W Wynn	
Montgomery, Co. (2)		
Pembroke, Dis. (1) ..	John Evans	
	J W Phillips	
Pembroke, Co. (1) ..	Visc. Evelyn	
Radnor (1) .....	Sir T T Lewis	
Radnor, Co. (1) ..	Sir J Walsh	J H Vivian
Swansea, Dis. (1) ..		

## IRELAND.

Antrim (2).....	G Macartney	T H Jones
	Capt. E W Fakenham	
Armagh, City (1) ..	R S Moore	Colonel Rawdon
Armagh, County (2)	Sir W Verner	J M Caulfield
Athlone .....		W Keogh
		T Norton
		H C Ibbotson
Bandon (1) .....	Viscount Bernard	R J Tennent
Belfast (2) .....		W Coates
		H Mc C Cairns
Carlow, Co. ....	Colonel Bruin	
	W B McBanbury	
Carlow, B. ....	E B G Browne	John Sadleir
Carrickfergus (1) ..	Hon. W H S Cotton	Sir T O'Brien
Cashel (1) .....	O M Gorel	Daniel Hayden
		M C Maher
Cavan (2) .....	Hon. J P Maxwell	Sir J Young
		A O'Reilly
		Heracles Ellis
Clockmannan (1) ..	James Johnstone	Sir J F Fitzgerald
Clare (2) .....	Sir L O'Brien	Corn. O'Brien
Colonel Vandaleur		
Cionwell (1).....	Hon. C Lawless	T H Barton
Coleraine (1).....	Lord Naas	Serjeant Murphy
Cork, City (2) ....	Colonel Chatterton	W Fagan
		V Scully
		E B Roche
Cork, County (2) ..		C Johnston
Donnegal (2) .....	Sir E S Hayes	
	Thomas Conolly	
Down (2) .....	Lord E Hill	W S Crawford
	J O Stewart	D S Ker
Downpatrick (1) ..	Hon. C S Hardinge	
Drogheda (1).....		J M'Cann
		F Brodegan
		J M Cantwell
		John Lentaigne
		A Craven
		John Reynolds
Dublin, County (2)	J H Hamilton	
	T E Taylor	
Dublin, City (2) ..	E Grogan	
	John Vance	
Dublin, Univ. (2) ..	G A Hamilton	
	Right Hon. J Napier	
Dundalk (1).....	Hon. Capt. Jocelyn	B Mc E Gorthan
		B Bowyer
Dungannon (1) ..	Hon. W S Knox	
Dungarvon (1)....	Bereford Hope	E O Flaherty
		J F Macguire
Ennis (1) .....	Charles Bagot	O G Mahon
		J D Fitzgerald
Enniskillen .....	J Whiteside	H Collum
Fermanagh (2)....	Capt. M'Arbdale	
	Sir A B Brooke	
Galway, County (2)	W H Gregory	Sir T J Burke
		J A Bellew
		Hon. J Daly
		M J Blake
		A O'Flaherty
		Lord Dunellin
		M J O'Connell
Kerry (2) .....	H A Herbert	
	E Hartopp	
Kildare (1) .....		W H F Cogan
		D O'C. Henchy
		Sir E Kennedy

Constituency.	Derbyites.	Free-traders.
Kilkenny (1) ....	Hon. L Agar Ellis	M Sullivan
Kilkenny, Co. (2) ..		J Green
		Serjeant Shee
		R Walsh
King's County ....	P O'Brien	Sir A Armstrong
		Captain Bernard
		Loftus Bland
		H Gale
Kinsale (1).....		J J Heard
Leitrim .....	H L Montgomery	C S Clements
		— Johnson
		John Brady
		W Gould
		W Monell
Limerick, Co. (2) ..		Serjeant O'Brien
		R Potter
Limerick, City (2) ..		F W Russell
		W H Barrington
Lisburn (1) .....	Sir E Tennent	
Londonderry, Co. (2)	Captain Jones	S Green
	Thomas Bateson	Peel Dawson
Londonderry, City		Sir R A Ferguson
Longford (2).....		R M Fox
		H White
		Colonel Greville
		R M Bellew
		C Fortescue
		T Kennedy
		Sir D J Norreys
		G G O'Higgins
Louth (2) .....	J M'Clintock	M E Corbally
		Henry Gratian
		F Lucas
		Dr. John Gray
Mallow (1).....	E S Eustace	Gavan Duffy
Mayo (2) .....	Colonel M'Alpine	Sir T N Redington
	V O C Blake	Wm. Kirk
Meath (2) .....	G Battersby	J W Fitzpatrick
		M Dunne
		F French
		O D J Grace
		R Swift
Monaghan (2) ....	O P Lealie	J P Somers
	Sir G Forster	C Towneley
New Ross (1) ....	H Lambert	Francis Scully
		G H Kinderley
		Capt. B Higgins
Newry (1).....	E G Halliwell	M M Power
Portarlington (1) ..	Col. F P Dunne	Robt. Keating
Queen's County (2)	Sir C Coote	John Edmonds
		Ald. T Meagher
		Sir H W Barron
		W F Magan
		Sir F F Nugent
		John Ennis
		P U Rughart
		Hon. G Mostyn
		H K G Morgan
		P M'Mahon
		H W Carew
Rosecommon (2) ..	R Lloyd	Visc. Milton
Sligo, County (2) ..	W R O Gore	Hon. J W Fortescue
	Sir E G Booth	
Sligo, B. (2).....		
Tipperary (2) ....	Capt. O'Way	
Tralee .....	M O'Connell	
Tyrone .....	H T L Corry	
	Lord C Hamilton	
	R J Hutchinson	
	Sir E Leevrige	
Waterford, Co. (2) ..		
Waterford, City (2)		
Westmeath (2)....		
Wexford, Co. (2) ..		
Wexford, City ....	J T Devereux	
Wicklow (2) .....	F Hume	
	Sir G Hodson	
	Isaac Butt	
Youghal .....		

## SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen (1) ....		Sir A L Hay
		G Thompson
Aberdeenshire (1) ..	Hon. W Gordon	
Argyllshire (1) ..	Sir A J Campbell	
Ayrshire (1) .....	Colonel H Blair	
Ayr, District (1) ..	Wallace Harvey	
Banffshire (1) ....	Mr. Grant	John Crawford
Brechinshire (1) ..	Sir J. Bailey	Arch. Boyle
Brecknock (1) .....	C R Morgan	James Duff
Bute (1).....		Colonel Watkyns
Caithness-shire (1) ..	J G T Sinclair	J S Wortley
Dumfriesshire (1) ..	A Smollett	G Traill
Dumfries, Dis. (1) ..		W Ewart
Dumfries, Co. (1) ..	Lord Drumlanrig	
Dumfries, Co. (2) ..		George Duncan
Dumfries, Co. (3) ..		T B Macaulay
Dumfries, Co. (4) ..		C Cowan
Dumfries, Co. (5) ..		D M'Laren
Edinburgh (2) ....	A Campbell	
	Hon. T C Bruce	
Edinburgh, Co. (1) ..	Sir J Hope	
Edinburgh, Co. (2) ..	Dr. Whyte	
Edinburgh, Co. (3) ..	C L C Bruce	
Edinburgh, Co. (4) ..	James Baird	
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**LAMBETH.**—Mr. Harvey, "the resident candidate," on Friday withdrew his pretensions to represent the borough. Ill-health was the plea, but it was currently rumoured that astonishment at the extraordinary demands made on the honourable candidate's exchequer had some slight effect in bringing about the resignation. A medical certificate, signed by four physicians, declared that it would peril Mr. Harvey's life to proceed. His committee at once resolved to start another candidate. Mr. Wire was applied to, but declined. Mr. A. Wilkinson, however, complied, and was introduced at a crowded meeting held on Monday evening at Victoria theatre.

## THE NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS.

The subjoined is an accurate list of the days appointed for the nomination and election of the members for the several provincial cities, boroughs, and counties, so far as they had been communicated to town up to last night:—

	July		July
Manchester ....	Wednes., 7	Gloucest. [W.] ..	Wednes., 14
Bolton .....	Wednes., 7	Bedford .....	Wednes., 7
Birmingham ....	Wednes., 7	Bedfordshire ....	Monday, 19
Bury .....	Thursday, 8	Hertford .....	Tuesday, 6
Rochdale .....	Thursday, 8	Hertfordshire ....	Thursday, 15
Oldham .....	Wednes., 7	Taunton .....	Wednes., 7
Stockport .....	Thursday, 8	Northampton .....	Wednes., 7
Southampton ....	Wednes., 7	Northamp. [S.] ..	Tuesday, 13
Hants [South] ...	Wednes., 14	Northamp. [N.] ..	Wednes., 14
Newport (Isle of Wight) .....	Thursday, 8	Chester .....	Wednes., 7
Warwick .....	Wednes., 7	Cheshire [S.] ..	Wednes., 14
Lancaster .....	Wednes., 7	Carlisle .....	Wednes., 7
Wakefield .....	Wednes., 7	Yorksh. [N.E.] ..	Wednes., 8
Leeds .....	Thursday, 8	Yorksh. [E.E.] ..	Thursday, 15
Cambridge .....	Wednes., 7	Yorksh. [W.E.] ..	Saturday, 17
Huntingdon .....	Wednes., 7	Bury St. Ed- munds .....	Thursday, 18
Lichfield .....	Wednes., 7	Suffolk [East] ..	Wednes., 14
Stafford .....	Wednes., 7	Ipswich .....	Wednes., 7
Stoke-on-Trent ..	Wednes., 7	Anglesea .....	Wednes., 14
Wolverhampton ..	Thursday, 8	Surrey [East] ..	Monday, 12
Walsall .....	Thursday, 8	Plymouth .....	Thursday, 8
Staffordsh. [N.] ..	Monday, 12	Dover .....	Wednes., 7
Staffordsh. [S.] ..	Tuesday, 13	Notts [South] ..	Monday, 19
Warwick [North] ..	Tuesday, 13	Notts [North] ...	Saturday, 17
Norfolk [East] ..	Monday, 12	Hull .....	Wednes., 7
Norfolk [West] ..	Saturday, 17	Tiverton .....	Wednes., 7
Norwich .....	Wednes., 7	Shropshire [N.] ..	Tuesday, 13
Lancashire [N.] ..	Tuesday, 13	Shropshire [S.] ..	Monday, 12
Lancashire [S.] ..	Wednesday, 14	Northumb. [S.] ..	Saturday, 17
at Newton .....	Wednesday, 14	Canterbury .....	Thursday, 8
Bristol .....	Thursday, 8	Oxford [Univ.] ..	Saturday, 10
Brighton .....	Wednes., 7	Oxford [Co.] ..	Monday, 12
Chatham .....	Wednes., 7	Newark .....	Thursday, 8
Colchester .....	Wednes., 7	Lynn .....	Wednes., 7
Cirencester .....	Wednes., 7	Gloucester [City] ..	Thursday, 8
Devon [North] ...	Tuesday, 13	Exeter .....	Wednes., 7
Devon [South] ...	Friday, 16	Middlesex .....	Saturday, 17
Gloucester [E.] ..	Tuesday, 13	Lambeth .....	Thursday, 8

## RETIREMENTS AND CHANGES.



## CITY OF LONDON.

On Wednesday, Mr. Crawford attended at the London Tavern, to receive a requisition signed by upwards of 6,000 electors of the City of London, calling upon him to stand for the representation of the City. The requisition having been tendered by the chairman of the meeting, Mr. Charles Gilpin, Mr. Crawford expressed his deep sense of the honour conferred upon him, but stated, that, after having taken the advice of Mr. Travers, Mr. Samuel Morley, and Mr. Hume, he had come to the conclusion, that, as his standing would probably lead to the exclusion of Lord John Russell, which would be made a bad use of by the Protectionists, and be a serious blow to the cause of Reform, it would not be justifiable in him, even at their bidding, to disturb the present representation. Mr. Crawford's announcement occasioned much disappointment in the meeting; and side by side with his address declining to stand, is the following advertisement:—

## TO THE INDEPENDENT LIBERAL ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

Gentlemen.—Interested with yourselves in securing the services of a gentleman of thoroughly Liberal principles, and of high commercial standing, as a representative of the City of London, we have much pleasure in assuring you that R. Wigram Crawford, Esq., is willing to serve the City in Parliament, if elected by the independent Liberals of the metropolis, and will deem it a high honour to be so elected.

HENRY BATEMAN, } Hon. Secs. pro tem.  
CHARLES GILPIN, }

Committee-rooms, London Tavern, July 1, 1852.

On Monday a meeting was held at the London Tavern to secure Mr. Crawford's return. Mr. John Hall was called to the chair. Mr. H. Bateman assured the meeting that Mr. Crawford's committee were determined to fight it out. It was not altogether a personal contest, but one of principle also. It had arisen out of the attempt which had been made by a certain portion of the Liberal party to dictate to the electors in the matter, for the purpose of securing the re-election of the three Liberal sitting members. He had no doubt of Mr. Crawford's being at the head of the poll. Mr. Bateman concluded with an appropriate resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Lutchins. The Rev. H. Richard said a few words in opposition to the claims of Baron Rothschild. He would vote for no man who lent his money to support foreign oppression. Mr. Gilpin said that perhaps his own feeling was not very different from that of Mr. Richard; but this meeting having been called to consider the claims of Mr. Crawford, and not those of the other candidates, they should, he thought, confine themselves to that [cheers]. The resolution was then put and declared to be carried, with only a few dissentients. In obedience to loud calls Mr. Travers made a short speech, to the effect that Baron Rothschild and himself were neutral in the contest. At a meeting held in that very place, several Whig members of Parliament threatened that, if he took any part, directly or indirectly, in opposition to the return of Lord John Russell, they would vote against the Jews' bill [cries of "Shame!" and "Let us turn Lord John out!"]. That threat came from men who were quite able to carry it out, and, therefore, whatever might be his own feelings towards Mr. Crawford, he did not feel that he would be justified in placing Baron Rothschild in a false position [cheers].

Several electors, feeling anxious to be assured of the sentiments of their representatives on the subject of the Maynooth Grant, addressed the following letter to Mr. Masterman and to Sir James Duke. Their reasons for not applying to Lord John Russell or Baron Rothschild will be too obvious to need explanation:—

TO JOHN MASTERMAN, ESQ., AND SIR JAMES DUKE, BART., MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR THE CITY OF LONDON.

Gentlemen.—We recall to mind with gratitude your resolute opposition to the Bill for the Endowment of Maynooth College, which was passed in the year 1845, in disregard of the earnest prayers of the people.

The promoters of that measure supposed that they were putting an end to a trivial controversy; whereas, in fact, they were only swelling it into the dimensions of a vast national ground of strife.

As its first result it broke to pieces the great Conservative party, and a single year saw the dissolution of a Ministry which, a short time previous, seemed to enjoy the prospect of long duration. Never since the passing of that bill has there been a Government possessing any real power; nor do we expect to obtain one until this source of weakness and dissension is taken out of the way.

The demand for the repeal of that bill grows daily louder and more general. There can be no doubt that in the new Parliament there will be a continuous struggle for the entire rescinding of the endowment, and our present application to you is merely to ask for an assurance that the measure which you opposed in 1845 you will equally oppose in 1853.

The grounds of that opposition remain unchanged. The endowment of Maynooth is a peculiar favour granted to one religious sect while it is denied to all others, and granted to that sect only which is regarded by all others with well-grounded apprehension.

The Churchman, if he desires to educate his son for the ministry, sends him to an university at his own cost; the Dissenter or Wesleyan, proposing to devote a son to the service of God, places him in a college maintained by private funds. The Romanist only has the education of his son undertaken by the State, receiving thus a preference and a distinction which in itself is unjust, but which is regarded by all Protestants with absolute alarm, when it is remembered that the body which is thus distinguished is the only sect which inculcates and practices direct idolatry.

The motive assigned for this preference was the hope of bribing the Irish Romanist priests into loyalty.

This most absurd expectation has been signally disappointed.

The acknowledgment was justly regarded by them as a confession of fear; it has naturally tended rather to increase than to diminish their hostility, in the reasonable calculation that every new alarm would bring some augmentation of the proffered tributes.

To terminate this discreditable and perilous traffic, to restore peace to Great Britain, and to establish a consistent and intelligible policy in Ireland, we desire to see the connexion of the State with Maynooth College entirely terminated.

In this object we hope for your concurrence; we do not ask you to adopt the reasons we have now assigned, but we trust that all measures tending to attain that object will have your support in the House of Commons.

JOHN LABOUCHERE, WARREN S. HALE,  
ALEXANDER GILLESPIE, JAMES SPICER,  
HENRY BLANCHARD, J. S. WINSTANLEY,  
AMBROSE MOORE, JAMES M. BARNARD,  
ALEXANDER GORDON, T. M. COOMBE,  
THOMAS HAMILTON, (And many other Electors).

To which the following reply was received from Mr. Masterman:—

Dear Sir,—I am happy to learn that my previous votes against the Maynooth Grant have been satisfactory to yourself and the numerous respectable individuals whose names you have forwarded to me.

I can without hesitation assure you that my views upon that subject remain unchanged.

Yours, very truly,

J. MASTERMAN.

From Sir James Duke a similar reply was received, contained in a private note to Mr. Labouchere.

CARLISLE.—Sir J. Graham and Mr. Ferguson addressed a crowded meeting at the Town Hall, on Friday. It was some time before Sir James's opponents would allow him to proceed; but, having obtained the ear of the meeting, he made a very effective speech, in which he noticed the question of confidence or no confidence, as placed before the country by Lord Derby, and asked what had been the Premier's conduct on the Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill, and the Educational Minutes, that the nation should trust him?

Lord Derby had declared that he looked for the education of the people of this country mainly to the members of the Established Church. He (Sir James) also looked to them in their proper sphere, but he had the strongest opinion that the Dissenters had contributed to the education of the people quite as much as the ministers of the Establishment [hear, hear]. Let them take that observation of the Ministers in reference to their reliance upon Church of England clergymen for the education of the people in conjunction with the alteration of the Minutes of Council recently effected in reference to the National schools. Up to within the last three weeks the clergyman was only the judge of the religious tendency of the books admitted into the school; but by an alteration, which he considered most objectionable in its character, the question as to the moral tendency of the works and the moral character of the schoolmaster had been referred to the clergyman, and from the clergyman to the bishop, and taken altogether out of the power of the laity [hear, hear]. To that change he decidedly objected. What had been their notions of Parliamentary Reform? The division of the West Riding, and the endowment with the suffrage of everybody willing to leave his work and put himself under martial law for a penny a day. It was for the electors to decide whether they would have a Government of constitutional progress—but of decided progress—or a Government the very most of which could be said was that it was determined to stand stock still; but which, as he believed, was determined, if an opportunity be given to it, to undo all that has been done [cheers and groans].

DURHAM.—Here aristocratic perversity is claiming "the family seat." The candidates are Mr. T. C. Grainger, who has so long represented the city, and Mr. Atherton, the Queen's counsel, on the Liberal side, and Lord Adolphus Vane, in the interest of the "family seat." This seat, like that of County Down, has cost the family "an immense treasure;" and all that Lord Londonderry has spent on it, he looks upon as if it was capital laid out in a neighbouring colliery—as something that ought to be reproductive, in swelling the family importance, the family pride, and the family insolence. Hence Lord "Dolly" (a guardsman with manners, and habits, and morals, scarcely so elevated as his class usually) is set up for Durham; though what Lord "Dolly" knows about politics, public affairs, or any question that concerns the welfare of the community, it would puzzle either papa or mamma to tell. "But Seaham" sits for the county, why not Lord "Dolly" for the city? Even the "family seat" at Durham, however—even the seat on which the "immense treasure" has been spent—the seat that, since the Reform Bill, has cost the great marquis, who never speaks without calling himself "an humble individual," some £40,000—even this seat and its preservation have to bend before the all-powerful progress of opinion. For, at first, Lord "Dolly" addressed Durham as a Protectionist; but Protection is dead even to Durham freemen. Even they prefer cheap bread to the family influences; and Lord "Dolly" had to walk back. Without a distinct adherence to a Free-trade policy the "family seat" was in danger. So out it came in a second address; and the question at Durham is, whether the "family seat" can be preserved even by this conversion and adherence to Free-trade? At present, all that is certain is, Mr. Grainger's safety.

FINCHLEY.—On Friday evening last, Mr. Duncombe attended a densely crowded meeting at Cowper-street School-rooms; and was supported by speeches from Mr. Edward Miall, Mr. E. Edwards, Mr. J. Humphrey Parry, and Mr. Washington Wilks. Mr. Miall reviewed the services of Mr.

Duncombe to Dissenters as an essential claim to their support. If not summoned elsewhere, he should certainly give Mr. Duncombe one vote; he would not say what he might do with the other. Mr. Duncombe's last meeting was held on Monday evening in the British school, Greenman's-lane, Lower Islington. Mr. Hodgkin presided. The hon. gentleman was received with great enthusiasm; and his claims were urged in speeches by Mr. J. C. Williams, Mr. J. H. Parry, Mr. W. Wilks, Mr. E. Edwards, and Mr. E. Mr. Gardner, the fourth candidate, resigned on Monday. An address, however, appeared the same morning, from Mr. William Greig, who alludes to former requisitions presented to him, and states that he can only consent to become a candidate on the conditions declared in his former address—namely, that they should elect him without his being "dragged through the mire of a heated election."

LEICESTER.—Sir Joshua Walsley and R. Gardner, Esq., having completed their canvass, addressed the electors and non-electors in the open air Yesterday week. A platform was erected in the market-place, and the assemblage numbered from 10,000 to 12,000 persons. Sir Joshua Walsley, on presenting himself, was received with loud cheering and waving of hats. He said he had now canvassed nearly all—there being but very few exceptions—the electors of the borough, and the result of that canvass had been such as to reward him amply for his labours. He unhesitatingly declared that a majority of the electors had pledged themselves personally to return him as their representative to Parliament; and he did not hesitate further to say, that every elector, with one or two exceptions, who had pledged himself to vote for him, had also pledged himself to vote for his colleague. He had canvassed in various boroughs for other parties, but never had he received the same instantaneous "Yes" or "No" as he had received during the canvass he had just concluded. Mr. Gardner also delivered a very effective address.

NORFOLK (WEST).—The Hon. E. K. W. Coke, whose re-election was to have been opposed by a new Conservative candidate, has announced his intention of not again soliciting the honour of representing the division in the ensuing Parliament. He says:—

The promises, however, held out by the advocates of Protection, are such as no Government will be found to ratify, and they are productive of uncertainty, which is equally injurious to the landlord and tenant by retarding the restoration of that agricultural prosperity which no one more ardently desires than myself. The time is, I am confident, not far distant, when these temporary delusions will be for ever dispelled, and, all grounds of difference being removed, the undivided strength of the Liberal party will, at the next election, insure the triumph of those principles of Government by a steady adherence to which, during the last six years, this nation has enjoyed unexampled tranquillity, while almost every other country in Europe has been the scene of anarchy and confusion.

In this representation, therefore, there will be no contest.

OXFORD, CITY.—On Friday, Mr. J. H. Langston and Sir W. P. Wood, candidates for re-election, met the electors. Sir W. Page Wood, at the conclusion of an eloquent and argumentative speech, spoke of the Derbyites as follows:—

What is a Derbyite? I, for one, respect principles when they are honestly held by any man. [A Voice: They are Peelites.] My friend says they are Peelites, but they do not call themselves so. But what Lord Derby is it? The Lord Derby of 1832 was a very strong Reformer, and thought the provisions of the Reform Bill ought to have gone further. Is it the Lord Derby who proposed the Maynooth Grant that we hear so much about? I must confess, that although I did believe Lord Derby to be quite wrong in his principles, I thought, at the same time, he was honest. Yet this was the gentleman who called the late Government a "thimble-rigging" Government. Now, you know what thimble-rigging is, I suppose? [laughter.] It means a man who keeps a certain table, with a thimble and a pea, and has certain confederates standing around, and persons are induced to bet upon it. Under what thimble would you like to find Lord Derby's principles? Are they under the Protection thimble? We will have the present Solicitor-General's principles under the Protection thimble; but, on going to lift it up, lo! there is no pea there—it is gone [cheers and laughter]. Again, is it to be under the Protestant thimble? Certainly not; for you will find that although they professed to oppose Maynooth, they look to it only as an "election cry"—and for this it was all very well. What sort of a thimble, then, would you like for it? Here is one: My Lord Derby said, I am going to support Church and State against infidelity and democracy [laughter]. He says he is a very great friend to the Church. This may be. But this was the very gentleman who voted for the abolition of eleven bishops [hear, hear].

SURREY (WEST).—Mr. Evelyn, Mr. C. B. Challooner, and Mr. Henry Drummond, have issued addresses to the electors. Mr. Drummond says:—

The Popish priests have put forth a proclamation calling upon the electors to reject all the members of the present Parliament who resisted the recent aggression of the Pope upon the prerogative of the Crown. They have announced that "a crusade against England has begun;" that they have resolved "to break in pieces the chains under which, in the name of liberty, Protestantism crushes our souls;" that "toleration is contrary to the canons, to the councils, to the Catholic religion, to the peace of society, and to the happiness of States;" "that we may not err in anything; we ought even to hold it as a fixed principle that what we see white we believe to be black if the hierarchical church" (that is, the priests) "so define it to be;" and that they "owe their first allegiance" to a foreign despot; this I hold to be treason against the Queen of Great Britain. All freedom, whether civil or religious, is incompatible with such pretensions. The title of the



House of Brunswick to the throne, every institution in the country, the domestic peace of each family, can be secured only by putting down these arrogant claims. We must not be cajoled by a mock supplication for religious liberty, falsely put up by men who declare toleration to be a sin. This is not a question of mutual forbearance between Christian sects, but it is a death-struggle between priestly domination and human liberty. I appeal, therefore, with confidence for your support—not merely to your feelings as Protestants, but to your sense of the rights that are common to every man alike.

**WEST RIDING.**—A meeting of the general committee of the West Riding Reform Registration Association, with other Liberal electors, was held at the Hotel, Normanton, on Friday, the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Bart., in the chair, when it was moved by W. M. E. Milner, Esq., seconded by F. Carbutt, Esq., and resolved unanimously:—

That this meeting tenders its best thanks to Mr. Cobden for the able and faithful discharge of his duties as one of their representatives in the Parliament which has just expired; and more especially for his persevering efforts to promote retrenchment and reform of the representation, and to complete the commercial policy commenced by Mr. Huskisson, and so largely extended by the lamented Sir R. Peel, and by the Administration of Lord John Russell; that the electors present rejoice in the opportunity of testifying their regard for Mr. Cobden, by choosing him, for the second time, as their candidate; a choice the more willingly made, because this meeting considers it a most fit and appropriate answer to the issue which a Protectionist Ministry has submitted to the judgment of the country, that the wise, beneficent, and just principle of Free-trade should be again solemnly affirmed and ratified, in the selection, by the first constituency of the empire, of its most able and distinguished advocate as its representative in the next Parliament. That this meeting, therefore, pledges itself to use all lawful and honourable means to secure the return of Mr. Cobden for the West Riding of York—a consummation which, it confidently believes, will, under any circumstances, be triumphantly achieved.

Edward Baines, Esq., moved, and G. W. Harrison, Esq., seconded the nomination of a numerous and influential committee.

**YORK (CITY).**—Mr. Henry Vincent made a public entry into the city on Tuesday evening. His committee, of about 500 electors, with about 8,000 people, received him at the railway station, and, with a large number of new silk banners, conducted him through the city. The windows were generally crowded, and his reception was certainly very enthusiastic and flattering. He addressed an immense mass of people from his committee-room, in St. Sampson's-square. He strongly urged the Liberal party to union to return two reformers, his own return being considered certain.

**THE CORN TRADE.**—The very favourable change which took place in the weather, in the early part of the week, was not without influence on the grain trade. The feeling of uneasiness which the previously experienced wet and cold weather had given rise to, has already, in a great measure, subsided; and, as no actual injury is believed to have been done to the growing crops by the rain, the short interval of sunshine has sufficed to restore confidence in regard to the probable result of the next harvest. There is no reason to suppose that the shipments of wheat from the continent of Europe will increase materially at present, quotations being still relatively higher abroad than in this country.—*Mark-lane Express.*

**DEATH OF THE QUEEN'S MATERNAL UNCLE.**—The Queen and Prince Albert received by electric telegraph, on Tuesday evening, the melancholy news of the death of Count Mensdorff Pouilly, who died at Vienna on the evening of the 28th instant, after a protracted illness. Count Mensdorff had married the eldest sister of the late Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and his Majesty the King of the Belgians, and was, consequently, a maternal uncle of her Majesty.

**SCREW VERSUS PADDLE WHEELS.**—The paddlebox steamer "Humboldt" and the screw steamer "Great Britain" both started from New York at the same time, and arrived in England at the same time on Wednesday, one at Liverpool and the other at Cowes. The distance between Cowes and New York is greater than that between New York and Liverpool, and therefore the "Humboldt" must be considered to have had the advantage. For a screw steamer to equal a powerful paddle-box steamer, however, and run across the Atlantic in eleven days, is a very significant fact.—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's screw steamer "Formosa" has also just made the quickest passage ever known between the Clyde and Southampton Water, she having run the distance in fifty hours.

**CRIMINAL AND DESTITUTE JUVENILES.**—The Select Committee (of which Mr. Baines was chairman) appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into the treatment of these unhappy classes of our population, especially with a view to the prevention of juvenile crime and the reformation of juvenile offenders, suspended their inquiries with the close of the session. They have taken a large body of evidence, which they have reported to the House, accompanying it with a recommendation, that, as the inquiry is by no means complete, it should be resumed in the next Parliament. We understand that the committee have inquired minutely into the law and practice of foreign countries, especially those of Continental Europe and the United States of America, with reference to the establishment of reformatory institutions for juvenile offenders, as well as into the systems adopted at Parkhurst, Redhill, Strutton-upon-Avon, &c., and also into the system of ragged schools.

## EUROPE, ASIA, AND AMERICA.

It appears that the Catholic clergy have not shared the general satisfaction at the President's message at the close of the legislative session. They complain that the message contains nothing less than a heresy—in fact, a denial of the real presence. The words in which an attack upon the vital doctrine of Romanism is discovered occur in the allusion to the religious ceremony of May 16, where it is said that the army knelt before the image of God, *présenté au haut de l'autel*. The object here described is evidently the host, or consecrated wafer, on the raising of which the soldiers knelt down. Now, as the Romanists pretend that the host is not the image of God, but very God itself, exception has been taken by the clergy to the expression quoted. The Archbishop of Paris actually went to the Elysée as soon as he had seen the message in print, in order to represent the mistake committed; and it was then arranged that the words should be altered as follows: "*l'image de Dieu, présentée au haut de l'autel*," "the image of God present on the top of the altar." The allusion here is no longer to the host, but to the image of the crucifixion, which stood on the top of the altar.

Letters from Switzerland state that the Duchess of Orleans is to take up her residence at Baden, in the canton of Argau; and that M. Thiers is to pay a visit there to her Royal Highness, but it is intimated that the visits of any of the other important leaders of the party are neither expected nor wished for. On the other hand, it is confidently stated that the four princesses of Orleans are decidedly on the point of paying a visit to Frohsdorf, during the period that the Duchess of Orleans, with the Comte de Paris and the Duke de Chartres, remains in Switzerland. It is also reported that M. de Maupas, the Minister of the Police, is about to issue a circular threatening with expulsion the political men who may hereafter take part in the conferences held in foreign countries with the members of either branch of the House of Bourbon.

The *Union Corrèzienne* announces, that Madame Laffage, who has not quitted Montpellier, is about to marry her cousin, M. Allard, Director of the Lunatic Branch of the Hospice Générale, at whose residence she had sought an asylum.

Instructions having been sent to the French *chargé d'affaires* at Constantinople to cease diplomatic relations with the Porte, unless the "Charlemagne," ninety guns, was allowed to pass the Dardanelles, the Porte has withdrawn its former refusal.

Unfavourable accounts have reached Paris from Algeria. Here and there massacres have been committed by the natives, and the insurrection has spread all over Kabylia, and a part of the province of Constantine.

Mr. C. Geach, the late and prospective member for Coventry, has obtained from the Prince President a full and entire pardon for M. Selme Davenay, a journalist, who had been condemned to transportation to Cayenne by the mixed commission of the Vooges, and who left for his place of destination on board the "Erigone" frigate on the 29th ult.

The *Patrie* of Friday announced that a plot against the State has been discovered. Thirteen individuals had been arrested in a detached house in the Rue Reine Blanche. The *Confiance*, who are in correspondence with the London refugees, were busy making an infernal machine! Thirty other arrests took place during the night. Nothing, however, has transpired to give seriousness to the charge.

The Spanish *coup d'état*, once so imminent, is either abandoned, or indefinitely postponed. It is stated, in a private letter from Madrid, of recent date, that the general opinion there was, that this was owing principally to the English Ambassador at that Court. The latter, moreover, mentions that Lord Howden, previous to his departure on leave of absence, had interviews with the Prime Minister, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the Minister of the Interior (this last was considered the great mover of the whole), and expressed his opinion in terms calculated to produce the impression desired; and that his lordship, to all appearances, was successful.

M. Thiers had been requested to leave the canton of Vaud for a spot farther from the French frontier! Louis Napoleon is stated to have written to the King of Naples, assuring him that he need apprehend no disturbance of the settlement of 1815. "I have reason to believe, too," adds the *Daily News* correspondent, "that the French army will withdraw from Rome within six months from the present time. The Pope, as well as other Italian princes, has never ceased to point out to Louis Napoleon the dangers to which the Italian peninsula is exposed by the presence of French troops in Rome. At the same time the obligations of the Papal Government to the French army are acknowledged in the most flattering terms. The President expresses a desire to comply, if the safety of the Pope can be insured. It is upon the strength of such language that the Papal Government is now employed in forming a German, or rather Swiss force, intended to occupy the place of the French army."

By a decree of December 20, 1851, Field Marshal Radetski had forbidden all public conveyances to carry any printed books or pamphlets of any kind, on pain of being treated as propagators of clandestine publications. By a new decree of the 26th, the same punishment is to be extended to those who send such productions by public conveyances other than the Post-office.

M. Bugeau has been prohibited from con-

tinuing the publication of a romance in the *feuilleton* of the *Patriote Suedois*, and warned that should he persist, the Sardinian Government might feel it necessary to withdraw the permission under which he resides at Annecy.

Travellers who arrived by the steamboat from Pesth speak confidently of an attempt made upon the life of the Emperor, at Grosswardeln. According to them, an individual in the garb of a priest aimed a pistol at his Majesty, and, missing his aim, blew his own brains out instead. The occurrence took place exactly on the spot where the Russians made over to the Austrians the army of Georgey.

*Voss's Gazette* states that Government has discovered facts of such a nature as to cause it to commence a prosecution before a court-martial of Baron von Pillerdorff, ex-Minister of the Interior. It is added that he was detained as a prisoner in his own house.

It is intended to issue proposals at Vienna for a new Lombard loan of 100,000,000 lire, or about £4,000,000 sterling.

At Bremen, two young ladies, Mdles. Meyer and Windermann, have been imprisoned for political writing.

Papers received by the "Asia," which arrived on Sunday, state that the Whig National Convention had assembled at Baltimore, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Presidency. General Scott had written to the Convention, emphatically declaring his adhesion to the compromise of the last Congress in all its parts.

By the "Hermann," which arrived on Thursday, we learn that at Baltimore thirty-one ballots had been held, but there was apparently no chance of a choice. General Scott had received 124 votes, Fillmore 128, and Webster 20.

A still later arrival—the "America"—informs us, that the Convention, after 52 unsuccessful ballots, had nominated General Winfield Scott, New Jersey, for the presidency; and W. A. Graham, of North Carolina, for the vice-presidency. A great disparity of feeling was manifested at the announcement.

## THE MONK CHRISTOPHROS.

The monk Christophoros is causing unheard-of trouble to the Government of Greece by his incendiary addresses. He appears, disappears, and reappears, with astonishing rapidity, in various parts of the kingdom; and, having raised the population of the Magne by his discourses, is now ranging the Peloponnese. Several military columns are in pursuit of him, and the latest despatches of their commanders express the expectation of his speedy capture. When Greece was made an independent state, the inhabitants considered that while they were one in doctrine with the rest of the Eastern Church, it was impossible that they could continue under the spiritual authority of the Patriarch of Constantinople, a subject of their old master, the Sultan. A national synod was then established in Greece to superintend religious affairs, and this administrative independence has existed until the present year, when the Government of King Otto concluded a convention with the Patriarch, acknowledging a modified authority on his part, and in a corresponding degree diminishing the independence of the national Church. It is against this arrangement that the Monk Christophoros has taken the field from which the Government finds it so difficult to drive him.

The *Athens Courier* gives the following account of the rebel Churchman:—

The poison of his dangerous doctrines, inoculated by able hands, every day infects public morals. Wherever the poison penetrates, wishes are raised for the success of his detestable enterprises. On his side, Father Christophoros, according as he sees his power and his popularity increase, casts off the mantle of religion which he had worn at first, and boldly unmask his rebellious projects. Then his eloquence, stripped of its habitual vehemence, takes a totally different character. After having inflamed the heart, it takes possession of the mind. In that second task it shows itself as perilously able as in the first. What means does he not employ to excite hatred and enmity against august personages! It is especially from the difference of religions that he draws his most powerful arguments. On that subject he gives way to his imagination, maliciously invents quarrels, and of a despicable fable composes a complete drama. Then he takes to the making false miracles. At one time he makes the dead speak; then again he raises the ferment by tearing up his gown and scattering it among his hearers; and at other times he shows himself suddenly in darkness, surrounded with a luminous aureole. After having perverted the minds, corrupted the hearts, and fascinated the eyes of the ignorant and credulous people, he throws off the frock, and puts on armour. Then he is to be seen, by turns a fanatic preacher, an unbridled demagogue, a magician, and a military leader. In this last quality he employs very ingenious tactics. When he cannot escape the Government troops, he forms a square with the multitude by whom he is always surrounded, places himself in the centre, and in that position defies the public force, which, daunted by the audacity of the monk, dominated by secret superstition, or badly commanded, refuses to disperse that compact mass, under pretext of not killing children, women, and old men. Profiting afterwards by the obscurity of the night, Father Christophoros orders the crowd to disperse, and flies. But he soon appears on another scene, more active, more impassioned, and more fiery than ever. He is then to be seen re-assembling the population, electrifying them, and organizing them, for the purpose of invading each and each a district, and revolutionizing the country. It is believed, that the object of Father Christophoros is to attract, by the aid of these combined means, a mass of 20,000 or 40,000 men, and to march at their head on the capital. The situation is very grave. We will suppose



it. The agitation produced by Father Christophoros has lasted more than thirty-eight days. During that space of time, instead of calming itself, it has increased. After having made, under the empire of these circumstances, important concessions on the grand question of the synodal statute, the Government has gained nothing. The people, feeling themselves feebly protected by the Government, begin to yield to the torrent which is carrying it away. The bad tendency of public opinion encourages the most dangerous machinations. The army, badly conducted, hesitates. The leaders do not act in unison. The Government itself, composed of heterogeneous materials, is divided. In short, the enemies of order here find the means of misleading the people, of upsetting the State, and thereby exposing the laws, civilization, the throne, and the country to the greatest danger.

At Kalamato the conduct of Colonel Courzoyan-nopoulos has excited universal indignation. He was at the head of 200 troops, and in a position from which no force that could be brought against him could dislodge him; but, on hearing that Father Christophoros was marching against him at the head of a crowd, composed in a great measure of women and children, he suddenly took to flight, abandoning all his baggage.

#### LATEST FROM OUR GOLD COLONIES.

By the "Admiral," from Port Phillip, accounts have been received to the 31st of March, being nearly three weeks later than those last published. The mines at Mount Alexander remained comparatively unworkable from the long drought, but rain was now daily expected, and a belief was general that the yield would then be enormous. Meanwhile, however, although the check from the absence of water had caused discontent, the arrivals in Melbourne were apparently at the rate of nearly 12,000 ounces a week; and, as the number of persons employed is stated at about 10,000, it is evident there must have been an ample average remuneration for steady labour. After the excitement from the quantities obtained when water was accessible, it is probable that an ounce or an ounce and a half a week for each man was regarded with indifference. It is said, however, that apart from the totals which reached town by the periodical escort, large amounts were retained by the miners in consequence of the price having fallen to 58s., at which they were unwilling to sell. There were frequent deaths from dysentery, and the instances of robbery and outrage appear to have been very frequent. The strongest reproaches were levelled at the Government for their want of energy in hesitating to establish a sufficient police force at any cost, the large majority of the people being well disposed, and ready to aid rational efforts for maintaining order. A meeting had been held at the mines for the purpose of raising subscriptions for the erection of a church, at which the Bishop of Melbourne presided, and the amount collected promised to be more than sufficient. Prices of provisions, both at Melbourne and Geelong, were rapidly rising.

A vessel from London, the "Isabella Watson," of 514 tons, had been wrecked on entering the harbour on the evening of the 21st of March. Nine persons who attempted to escape in the life-boat were drowned from the mast of the ship having fallen upon them; but the remainder of the passengers and crew, sixty in number, were landed in safety, chiefly through the courage of some pilots on the shore. The neglect of the authorities in permitting an insufficiency of lights on that part of the coast had been strongly censured.

From Sydney the dates are to the middle of March. At that place, the price of gold was 61s. 9d., and was expected to continue falling, as the supplies from the mines were daily increasing. The waters were steadily subsiding, and at Ophir the yield was better than at any former period. A vein opened on a spot which had been carefully drained at the expense of two individuals was found to give an average of more than an ounce per foot. In seven days, from the day it was opened, 153 ounces had been taken out, the metal being found in pure lumps weighing from 17 ounces downwards. From the Turon the accounts were equally encouraging; but both here and at Ophir, considerable quantities were kept back, owing to the low price offered by purchasers. It was thought that several shipments of gold would be made to eastern markets, with the view of getting a quick and satisfactory return, more especially as a sum forwarded to Manilla had realized £3 19s. 6d. per ounce.

The Van Diemen's Land advices reach to the 17th of March. The gold deposits discovered in that island were still unremunerative, but the pieces obtained were increasing slightly in size.

**RAILWAY FROM RIGA TO DUNABURG.**—The Russian Government has given its consent to the construction of a railway from Riga to Dunaburg, a town thirty German miles up the river Duna. This railway is to be in conjunction with the line to be completed from Petersburg to Warsaw. The Riga merchants expect the work to be of considerable benefit both to their export and import trade, as it will traverse several districts whence large supplies of flax and other produce are obtained, and with which an active business might be carried on, especially during the two extra months when their navigation is open while that of St. Petersburg is closed.

**TURKEY AND EGYPT.**—The affair of the inheritance of Mehemet Ali has been arranged between the Viceroy and the Porte. The former is to pay the heirs twenty-three million francs. Lavalette is to return to Constantinople, as French ambassador, in the *Charlemagne*.

**OUR LATE AMBASSADOR TO THE PORTE.**—Lord Stratford had an audience of leave on the 15th, at

the Sublime Porte. The Sultan was much affected at the departure of this great diplomatist; his Majesty presented Lady Radcliffe with a *parure* of diamonds, value £10,000; the Sultana Valide also gave her ladyship several magnificent presents of jewels and shawls.

**THE KEY TO INDIA.**—Letters from Tauris, of the 26th ultimo, announce, that Herat has been definitely annexed to Persia.

**NAUVOO.**—This city of the Mormons once held 20,000 inhabitants; they are now about 2,000. One-half of the houses the Mormons left have been removed or pulled down, and the other half are tenanted. Each lot contains an acre. The mansion of Joe Smith is kept by his wife—once his widow, but now again a wife of another and a live man—as a tavern. The front wall, and the one next to it, which formed the vestibule, are all that is left standing of the achievement of fanaticism called "The Temple," which, as the inscription on a large stone worked in the inner wall informs the visitor, is, "The House of the Lord, built by the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-day Saints. Commenced April 6, 1841." A company of French Socialists have purchased a portion of the property, the site and the ruins of the temple included. They number about 400.—*Madison Courier*.

**NARROW ESCAPE OF BISHOPS SELWYN AND TYRRELL.**—The marvellous escape from murder of the Bishops of New Zealand (Dr. Selwyn) and of Newcastle (Dr. Tyrrell), was mentioned, on Thursday, at the meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. It appears that the two prelates were on a visit to one of the Polynesian islands, when they were set upon by the natives, and, becoming separated, were in the greatest possible danger. They and their crews were surrounded by the natives, who were full of ferocity, and who were eventually subdued by moral resolution rather than by physical strength. The Bishop of Newcastle had stated that he had never experienced, during the course of his life, two hours of such extreme mental agony.—*Bell's Weekly Messenger*.

**THE ROYAL PROCESSION ON THURSDAY.**—The outdoor part of the prorogation pageant varied in no respect from the "usual thing." There were six carriages, drawn by six horses each, conveying the ladies and gentlemen of the household. The state coach, drawn by eight cream-coloured horses, conveying her Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert, the Duchess of Atholl (Mistress of the Robes), and the Earl of Jersey (Master of the Horse). The fineness of the day drew an immense concourse of spectators. The windows, balconies, roofs, and every point of view, were literally covered with gazers, chiefly of the fair sex. Among the multitudes that lined the road, there was much lively political discussion, but the Queen was cheered with enthusiastic unanimity.

**THE ROYAL FAMILY AND THE CRYSTAL PALACE.**—Mr. P. Garbanati, of Oxford-street, in a letter to the *Daily News*, states, that at twenty minutes to seven o'clock on Saturday evening, her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, unaccompanied by any attendants, in an open carriage and four and outriders, passed him a few yards from the spot where the Crystal Palace is to be. When they got to the cross-roads they seemed not to know which way to go, nor which was the site of the Palace. He was just going to turn back and speak to them, when a labouring man came by and showed them the spot and the way. They seemed pleased, and so went through Dulwich to London.

**BAPTISM OF THE PRINCESS GAUROMMA.**—The baptism of the daughter of Prince Vere Rajunder, ex-Rajah of Coorg, took place at 1 o'clock on Wednesday, in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Rev. Lord Wriothersley Russell, and the Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley. Her Majesty the Queen was pleased to stand sponsor. The other sponsors were the Viscountess Hardinge, Mrs. Drummond, and Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., Chairman of the East India Company. The Princess was named by her Majesty, "Victoria." Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, and the Princess Alice, with Prince Vere Rajunder, were present at the ceremony.—By an agreement between the ex-Rajah of Coorg on the one hand, and the Board of Control and the Board of Directors of the East India Company on the other, the Princess has been placed under her Majesty's protection, to be educated in the principles of the Church of England, and her Majesty has appointed Mrs. Drummond to take charge of her.

**A PEERESS IN PERIL.**—The Duchess of St. Alban's, with Lady Beauclerk, and her servants, experienced an accident on Wednesday, from which it is almost a miracle that they escaped uninjured. The duchess having visited the exhibition of the Botanical Society in the Regent's park, was crossing the ornamental basin in her carriage by the bridge, when the box on which the coachman and footman were sitting gave way. The latter managed to gain his legs, but the coachman fell. The horses plunged violently, and then started off. Before they passed through the gates the coachman, fortunately, got extricated, and ran after the carriage. The horses went at their utmost speed towards Marylebone church, where they came in collision with the iron railings in front of the portico, two bars of which were snapped in two, both the animals fell, and it was found afterwards that one of them had its neck broken. A gentleman, upon the carriage stopping, got out of it, and assisted her Grace and Lady Beauclerk from the vehicle, none of the party having sustained any injury.

#### THE REVENUE.

An Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, in the Years and Quarters ended 5th of July, 1851 and 1852, showing the Increase or Decrease thereof.

YEARS ENDED JULY 5th,				
	1851.	1852.	Increase	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs .....	18,715,072	19,011,774	296,702	....
Excise .....	13,219,609	13,205,404	....	13,205
Stamps .....	6,040,249	6,002,860	....	37,389
Taxes .....	4,322,681	3,149,702	....	1,172,979
Property Tax .....	5,353,425	5,363,910	10,485	....
Post-office .....	891,000	1,041,000	150,000	....
Crown Lands .....	150,000	220,000	70,000	....
Miscellaneous .....	162,333	302,948	140,615	....
Total Ordinary Revenue .....	48,854,369	48,298,598	667,802	1,233,578
Imprest and other Monies .....	655,396	595,004	....	60,392
Repayments of Advances .....	694,246	842,886	148,640	....
Total Income .....	50,204,011	49,736,488	816,442	1,283,965
Deduct Increase .....	....	....	....	816,442
Decrease on the Year .....	....	....	....	467,523

QUARTERS ENDED JULY 5th,				
	1851.	1852.	Increase	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs .....	4,318,218	4,502,164	183,946	....
Excise .....	3,419,810	3,443,516	23,706	....
Stamps .....	1,525,492	1,626,826	101,334	....
Taxes .....	2,045,231	1,503,707	....	541,524
Property Tax .....	976,881	1,056,991	80,110	....
Post-office .....	240,000	230,000	....	10,000
Crown Lands .....	30,000	60,000	30,000	....
Miscellaneous .....	91,211	202,189	110,948	....
Total Ordinary Revenue .....	12,646,673	12,625,398	530,044	551,524
Imprest and other Monies .....	139,770	212,688	72,918	....
Repayments of Advances .....	123,409	216,652	93,243	....
Total Income .....	12,910,052	13,054,733	696,205	551,524
Deduct Decrease .....	....	....	551,524	....
Increase on the Quarter .....	....	....	144,681	....

Income and Charge of the Consolidated Fund, in the Quarters ended 5th July, 1851 and 1852.

INCOME.			QUARTERS ENDED JULY 5th,	
	1851.	1852.	1851.	1852.
	£	£	£	£
Customs .....	4,318,218	4,502,164	4,318,218	4,502,164
Excise .....	3,419,810	3,443,516	3,419,810	3,443,516
Stamps .....	1,525,492	1,626,826	1,525,492	1,626,826
Taxes .....	2,045,231	1,503,707	2,045,231	1,503,707
Property Tax .....	976,881	1,056,991	976,881	1,056,991
Post-office .....	240,000	230,000	240,000	230,000
Crown Lands .....	30,000	60,000	30,000	60,000
Miscellaneous .....	91,211	202,189	91,211	202,189
Imprest and other Monies .....	139,770	212,688	139,770	212,688
Produce of the Sale of Old Stores, &c. ....	105,716	158,169	105,716	158,169
Repayments of Advances .....	123,409	216,652	123,409	216,652
To Cash brought to this Account, to be applied to pay off Deficiency Bills .....	....	200,000	....	200,000
	12,910,052	13,284,205	12,910,052	13,284,205
CHARGE.			QUARTERS ENDED JULY 5th,	
	1851.	1852.	1851.	1852.
	£	£	£	£
Permanent Debt .....	5,769,010	5,745,836	5,769,010	5,745,836
Terminable Annuities .....	567,587	568,687	567,587	568,687
Interest on Exchequer Bills issued to meet the Charge on the Consolidated Fund .....	....	456	....	456
Sinking Fund .....	731,545	544,249	731,545	544,249
Civil List .....	99,035	99,176	99,035	99,176
Other Charges on the Consolidated Fund .....	379,488	287,878	379,488	287,878
For Advances .....	864,748	326,343	864,748	326,343
Total Charge .....	7,911,413	7,572,625	7,911,413	7,572,625
Surplus .....	5,028,900	5,711,580	5,028,900	5,711,580
	12,940,373	13,284,205	12,940,373	13,284,205
The amount of Exchequer Bills issued to meet the charge of the Consolidated Fund in the Quarter ending 5th April, 1852 .....	....	1,959,944	....	1,959,944
The amount issued in the Quarter ended June 5th, 1852, in part of the sums granted by Parliament out of the Consolidated Fund for Supply Services .....	5,711,580	....	5,711,580	....
Surplus Consolidated Fund .....	5,711,580	604,178	5,711,580	604,178
The probable amount of Exchequer Bills required to meet the charge on the Consolidated Fund, in the Quarter ending 5th July, 1852 .....	....	1,355,071	....	1,355,071

**THE MINISTERIAL FISH DINNER.**—On Wednesday, her Majesty's Ministers had their annual white-bait dinner at the Crown and Sceptre, Greenwich. The party went from Hungerford to the tavern by the "Waterman" steamer No. 2, in twenty-five minutes. The *Morning Chronicle* gives another of its very amusing (imaginary) reports of the table-talk. Mr. Walpole is represented as again the victim of Lord Derby's love of a joke. The Premier having said that a Protectionist Cabinet ought to eat their fish at the Star and Garter, out of respect to the Duke of Richmond, the Home Secretary went thither, in his simplicity; and had to get an express train back!



## FRIGHTFUL COLLISION ON THE RIVER.

The "Ravensbourne," General Steam Navigation Company's steamer, for Antwerp, was steaming down the river on Thursday afternoon, with full tide in her favour, immediately in the wake of, and just on the starboard side of the "Meteor," Gravesend steamboat, and arrived nearly opposite Northfleet Point about two o'clock. On nearing the point the "Duchess of Kent," Margate steamer, was coming up the river, against tide, and hugging the southern shore—the tide running very strongly. The "Ravensbourne" was about three parts over the river on the Kent shore, and as she approached Northfleet Point, appeared to take the starboard tack. As she neared the "Duchess of Kent," the latter crossed, apparently with the object of passing between the "Ravensbourne" and the "Meteor," when, in an instant, consequent on the heavy way on large and powerful steamers like the "Ravensbourne," and on her having the tide with her, before the "Duchess of Kent" could cross her she ran into her bows about twenty feet from her figure-head, or just before the windlass on the starboard bow. The crash was frightful, and the Duchess of Kent was found to have her starboard bow stove in, and nearly cut in two. She immediately began to fill, and to commence sinking, bows foremost. The scene among the passengers, a large number of whom were ladies with children, is described as truly frightful. A rush was made to the after part of the vessel, and women with children were seen clinging to various parts of the sinking ship. The captain of the "Ravensbourne" backed his vessel, and the rush made by the passengers of the "Duchess of Kent" to get on board of her was dreadful. Women with children in their arms became so frantic that they absolutely rushed in their fright to the still sinking part of the ship. At this moment the "Meteor" arrived alongside, and the passengers and crew of the sinking steamer were literally dragged on board of her, and the "Ravensbourne," with one exception. This was a gentleman named Hale, a brewer of Broadstairs, Isle of Thanet, who, being infirm, and remaining on his seat, went down with the vessel, which sank, bows first, almost perpendicular, the keel being lifted, as she sank, twenty or thirty feet out of the water. The captain of the "Duchess of Kent" was, with the exception of Mr. Hale, the last to leave his ill-fated vessel. Mr. Hale, although unable to assist himself while on board the vessel, the moment he reached the water struck out and kept afloat until rescued by one of the boats lowered from the "Meteor." The scene of consternation which prevailed after the "Duchess of Kent" had sunk, both on board the "Ravensbourne" as well as the "Meteor," can be better imagined than described. Mothers, fathers, husbands, and wives, who had become separated, some being taken on board the "Ravensbourne," others on board the "Topaz," which had also arrived at the moment the "Duchess of Kent" went down, were to be seen running about in the most frantic manner, making inquiries as to the safety of their relatives. One lady on board the "Meteor" was in a most frightful state of excitement, stating that she had left her two children asleep in the cabin, and was on deck at the moment the vessel struck, and had not seen or been able to glean any tidings of them. It is also stated that at the moment of the collision nearly the whole of the passengers (about 70 in number) were on deck; but it is believed there were a few in the fore-cabin; and, as there were some still missing, it was feared they had gone down with the vessel.

As soon as the consternation created by the catastrophe had in some measure subsided, the boats of the various vessels which had arrived at the spot were stationed in the vicinity of the sunken steamer, with a view to pick up any bodies which happen to be in and floating out of the wreck. The steamers having the rescued passengers on board, proceeded on to the Terrace Pier at Gravesend, where the affrighted passengers were landed and mustered.

As the "Duchess of Kent" was rapidly sinking, a gentleman was observed rushing up one of the paddle-boxes with a little girl in his arms. The "Meteor" was then approaching to render aid, and so great was his desire to save the child that, before the "Meteor" had reached within 10 or 12 yards of the sinking ship, he raised her up with the view of throwing her on board the "Meteor," but at the moment the shrieks of the passengers on board the approaching vessel restrained him, and thus the child was saved from inevitable destruction.

It is admitted on all hands that the conduct of the captains of the "Meteor" and the "Ravensbourne," as well as the crews of both vessels, was most praiseworthy. Captain Humphreys (of the "Duchess") was below at dinner at the moment of the collision, and the vessel was in charge of the mate at the time, who is stated to be fully competent, also a river pilot. The "Ravensbourne" was also at the time of the collision in charge of a river pilot, and having been examined and found to have sustained but little injury, after landing the passengers at Gravesend, proceeded on her voyage.

The spot where the sad catastrophe had happened, is now indicated by a boat moored over it with a flag. It is midway between the Rosherville Pier and the actual Northfleet Point, immediately opposite Northfleet church, and about one-fourth of the width of the river out from the Kent shore at high tide. At eight o'clock, when the tide was down only about two yards, one of the masts of the "Duchess of Kent" could be seen above water. At the spot where she sunk, the depth of the river is estimated at four fathoms and a half at low water mark, and ten fathoms at high water.

Although it is stated that there was not any great amount of luggage on board the "Duchess of Kent," much of it was of a very valuable description, and one gentleman stated that he had all the property he held in the world on board. From the fact that the "Duchess of Kent" is a very old steamer, and the extraordinary depth of the water, very considerable fears are entertained whether it will be possible to recover her.

Mr. John Worrell, a passenger on board the "Meteor," says he was standing on the stern of the "Meteor" admiring the "nicety" with which the steamer manoeuvred, and watching the "Duchess of Kent" advance to pass between the Gravesend boat and the "Ravensbourne," when, in a moment, he heard a noise like a peal of thunder, and saw the stern of the vessel raised almost perpendicularly in the air.

Mr. Jamison, superintendent of the Diamond Company, was on board the "Topaz," ahead of the "Ravensbourne;" the latter vessel passed, when off Erith, at a good speed, but being in the middle of the Thames, had the tide against her. She passed at Erith and New Northfleet, having made such way that she was considerably ahead. At this point Captain Sheering, of the "Topaz," perceived the "Duchess of Kent" in collision with the "Ravensbourne," and the funnel of the former vessel disappeared almost instantaneously. The "Sapphire," belonging to the same company, having her steam up, advanced to render any assistance that might be required.

It is believed that all the passengers on board the "Duchess of Kent" succeeded in effecting their escape. On Friday, on the pier at Rosherville, several portions of the vessel which had become detached were deposited. It is believed, from the depth of the water and the age of the vessel, with the fact of the continued rising of pieces of the ship to the surface, she will never be got up whole. Every effort, however, will be made to preserve her engines and machinery, which are very fine ones.

## IRELAND.

INSTALLATION OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIMATE. —The "enthronization" of Archbishop Cullen came off on Tuesday, in the Church of the Conception, Dublin. The Rev. Dr. Ford read the Papal rescript affirming the election, and an adulatory address on the part of the dean and chapter and parish priests of the arch-diocese was presented to his Grace. The procession then again formed, and issuing from the sacristy, proceeded round the walls of the church, to the principal entrance. His Grace walked beneath a canopy of white satin trimmed with gold, supported by the Lord Mayor, J. Reynolds, M.P., John O'Connell, K. Kelly, T.C., H. W. Wilberforce, and M. Errington. The choir, chanting the *Te Deum*, headed the procession, which entered the church and advanced to the high altar, where the ceremonies were proceeded with. All this took place out of doors, in sight of the public at large, and within a foot of the common pathway, from which the processionists were only separated by an iron palisading; but, strictly speaking, the ceremonies were confined to the precincts of the chapel, and, consequently, there was no breach of the recent proclamation against religious displays in the Queen's highways.

THE NATIONAL EXHIBITION. —A new hall was completed in the course of last week, and is rapidly filling with objects of interest. The table, which occupies the middle of the room, contains square blocks of Irish marbles and stone, from the Museum in Dublin, as well as specimens of minerals from the Irish mines. The walls are hung with ornamental quilts and cotton work. The room was opened for inspection on Saturday. The number admitted on Thursday of last week was 1,503, and the receipts £38 18s. Friday, being very wet, the number was small, and the receipts only £15 6s. 6d. On Saturday, a two-shilling day, there was a large and fashionable attendance; and on Monday, the first sixpenny day, more than 1,200 paid for admission.

THE DUTY OF TO-DAY. —The following is the concluding portion of an address just issued by the Council of the National Reform Association:—"Electors and non-electors.—Work together. Form yourselves into committee in your various localities; be it your especial care to detect, expose, and punish bribery, treating, and intimidation, wherever those demoralizing instrumentalities are at work. The means are not difficult. A few earnest and resolute men associated in each town and borough throughout the kingdom can do the work. The venal and corrupt are generally suspected and known. Watch them well, strictly scrutinize the proceedings of candidates and their agents, and there will be no great difficulty, with due vigilance, in acting as detectives. As an association earnestly labouring for Parliamentary reform, believing that purity of election and the full expression of the national will can only be secured by a liberal extension of the franchise, by vote by ballot, and by large constituencies, we offer the means which our organization affords and our central position favours in aid of any who may require assistance and desire our co-operation. We anxiously seek and ask for information of the proceedings at every election about to take place, and will employ every means at our disposal to uphold purity of election, and to expose, suppress, and punish bribery, treating, intimidation, and all corrupt influences.—Signed on behalf of the Council, JOSHUA WALMSLEY, President.—July 1, 1852."

Sir James Macadam, the originator of the modern system of "macadamizing" roads, died on Wednesday, at his residence in Finchley-road.

## LITERATURE.

*Records of the School of Mines and of Science applied to the Arts.* Vol. I. Part 1. Inaugural and Introductory Lectures to the Courses for the Session 1851-2. Published by Order of the Lords of the Treasury. London: Longman and Co., Paternoster-row.

THE Museum of Practical Geology had its origin in a suggestion made by Sir Henry de la Beche, in the year 1835, when conducting the Geological Survey in Cornwall, to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, recommending the formation of collections, under the charge of the Office of Works, which might bring together, and render available for the public good, a large amount of important information. The proposal was favourably received, and the various Governments of the day have continued to give it their countenance and aid. Numerous series of valuable specimens have been collected; from time to time new accommodation has been necessary; models of mines and mining machinery have been contributed; a laboratory has been added, and a chemist and curator appointed. In 1840, the Mining Record Office was established in connexion with the Museum of Practical Geology: its object being to collect information respecting the distribution and produce of our mines, and to procure plans and sections of both modern workings and abandoned mines, with a view to save life, and also the erroneous outlay of capital, by preventing new works from being carried on in wrong directions. The objects of these institutions have been completed by the opening, in November last, of the School of Mines and of Science applied to the Arts, which is intended to illustrate the application of Geology, and of its associated sciences, to the useful purposes of life. The instruction itself, and the system of instruction thus inaugurated, are alike new to this country. The collections already formed and extending, the laboratories, the Mining Record Office, the Geological Survey, and courses of lectures, are the means whereby this instruction is to be given. This volume contains the lectures by which the eminent gentlemen charged with the conduct of the several departments of the school commenced their labours. It is proposed occasionally to follow it by the publication of accounts of researches carried on at the school, or in the Geological Survey, together with notices of such foreign discoveries as are important to the progress of the British Arts and Manufactures illustrated in the Museum of Practical Geology. Every one will perceive that this institution is one of the most interesting and valuable of our public educational foundations; and the variety of the groups of knowledge it embraces, and their fundamental importance to Art, and still more to Industry, will render its records almost universally useful and attractive.

It is impossible to give an idea of the multifarious contents of these lectures; we can but name the lecturers and the topics. Sir Henry de la Beche's Inaugural Discourse directs attention to the series of specimens, models, and plans, in the Museum, and indicates their value to the student and practical man. It is a truly suggestive and directive discourse. Dr. Lyon Playfair opens the Course of Chemistry by a lecture on "The Abstract Study of Science essential to the Progress of Industry." As this theme is vital to the purposes and operations of the School, and the truth it expresses is implied in all the succeeding lectures, we quote a passage in which an interesting illustration and enforcement of it will be found.

"The most 'practical man'—a title erroneously used by our English to envelope their ignorance—could not have objected to the marvellous development of truth arising from the study of light, that messenger from the sun sent at the rate of 180,000 miles in a second, to illuminate our earth with the glory of its parent. It was wondrous to be told that the light of yonder far-distant fixed star, travelling without cessation at the same incredible speed, and which has this night struck our wondering eyes, started in its long and weary course some billions of years since, and has now, for the first time, shed its pale light on such points in time and space as ourselves. The sublimity of these truths awes the utilitarian, and hushes his half-uttered question of *Cui bono?* But show him a young officer of artillery looking through a prism at the windows of the palace of the Luxembourg, and noticing that, in a particular position the light of these windows disappeared from his view—show him, further, the startled wonder with which the philosophers of Europe heard of this phenomenon, and the eagerness with which they threw themselves into the track of an observation apparently so insignificant—and you will see the utilitarian sneers at science and its followers, and buries himself again in the darkness of his empiricism. The light reflected from the palace of the Luxembourg had suffered a change similar to that experienced by ordinary light in passing through doubly-refracting Iceland spar. When a ray of this changed or polarised light is passing through plates of crystallized substances, brilliant colours, and a peculiar structure are observed. These remarkable phenomena were indeed well worthy of the attention of scientific observers. Nothing, however, could appear more remote from practice than the study of an altered beam of light. It was most interesting that, as in the case of sound, where two sounds reaching the ear either exalt or destroy the effect, so, in light, two rays interfering with each other, may produce darkness. Much of the light from reflecting sur-



faces, was found to possess this changed condition. The light coming from the surface of water, being thus altered, refuses to pass through a 'Nicol's prism' in a particular direction. If, therefore, you look at the shadow of a man on a smooth lake, on turning round the prism the shadow disappears, while the man, seen by common light, remains visible. The story of Peter Schlimmel is thus realized. But who, from these curious observations, would have dreamt that out of them would come useful applications?

"In a short time, however, this property of the polarizing prism was applied to the important purpose of detecting rocks and shoals at sea. It had long been the practice of mariners, when they suspected the existence of shoals, to look out for them at the mast-head, because the out-look, from his vertical position, shut out much of the light that dazzled and obstructed his view. But as part of this dazzling reflected light is polarized, it is obvious that the polarizing prism enables the observer to scan the depths of the ocean, uninterrupted by its glare. Behold, then, the light which struck the student's eye when gazing on the Luxembourg, used to preserve man from the hazards of the sea. It was easy to apply it in new directions; and the salmon-fisher speared fish at depths inaccessible to his unaided vision; while the engineer used its searching powers to discover the laws of tension in beams. Mechanics and Chemistry both pressed it to further their resources. Under the hands of a Biot, a ray of polarized light performed, with magical quickness, the most refined but tedious operations of the analytical chemist, and enabled him to tell the amount of sugar in the cane, or beet juice.

"By the same ray of light the size of distant objects may be measured, and even time may record its passage. This latter application, made by Wheatstone, is especially remarkable, and gives a means more accurate and useful than the sun-dial, of determining the apparent solar time by the diurnal changes of the plane of polarization at the north pole of the sky. By availing himself of the fact, that the planes of polarization in the north pole of the sky change exactly as the position of the hour-circle alters, he has adapted a simple and ingenious apparatus; by which the true time may be told within three minutes. All these are strange paths to practice opened out by a ray accidentally caught in its passage from a window of the Luxembourg."

The remaining lectures are by Edward Forbes, F.R.S., on "The Relations of Natural History to Geology and the Arts"—a very comprehensive and intellectual performance; by Mr. Robert Hunt, "On the Importance of Cultivating Habits of Observation"—distinguished by the refinement and pregnant thoughtfulness of his literary performances in general; by A. C. Ramsay, F.R.S., "On the Science of Geology, and its Applications," by W. W. Smyth, F.G.S., "On the Value of an extended knowledge of Mineralogy, and the Processes of Mining," and by Dr. Percy, "On the Importance of special Scientific Knowledge to the Practical Metallurgist,"—the last three having individual excellences which give promise that the Courses in Geology, Mineralogy, and Metallurgy, will be most ably and efficiently conducted.

We have ourselves visited with profit and delight the Museum in connexion with which this school is established, and cannot refrain from the utterance of congratulation to its eminent Professors, on their successful inauguration of this novel and important system of instruction, and of the wish that it may long continue to confer benefits on our artists and artisans, which shall be felt in the increased worth of their productions and the augmented success of their endeavours.

*The Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides, with Samuel Johnson, LL.D.* By JAMES BOSWELL, Esq. A new Edition, with Introduction and Notes, by ROBERT CARRUTHERS. London: National Illustrated Library, 227, Strand.

This volume completes the elegant and convenient republication of Boswell's narratives concerning Dr. Johnson, undertaken by the proprietors of the "National Illustrated Library." Such an edition is certainly destined to universal welcome; for never was this popular and attractive book presented in a more excellent form, or attended with such agreeable accompaniments in the shape of illustrative engravings. Mr. Carruthers has introduced many interesting and valuable notes; and has prefixed an Introduction which will be read with great pleasure by those who appreciate the man whose "special mission upon earth" was to write the "Life of Johnson;" and who, though "for any other worldly purpose or employment he was inferior to most men, in this was great and inimitable." The illustrations are very numerous, comprising portraits, mostly taken from Kaye's etchings, characteristic designs, and topographical subjects, copied either from contemporary prints or recent sketches.

*One Hundred Tunes selected from the Psalmist. The Vocal Score.* London: J. HADDON, Castle-street, Finsbury.

*The same: The Treble Part, or A ir.*

*Hymns adapted to all the different Metres, and all the Varieties of Accent and Expression, of the Tunes in the Psalmist.* Third Edition.

Or the "Psalmist" it is unnecessary for us to speak, even so much as to express a conviction that it is still unapproached in the beauty and fitness of its music, as a congregational collection, notwithstanding the numerous rival publications it has called into existence. The issue of this "Selection of a hundred Tunes" is intended to meet a demand frequently and earnestly made, for the production of a popular work on the basis of the "Psalmist," suited to general use, and less costly than the entire collection. The work of selection

has been tastefully and thoughtfully accomplished: the tunes are very various in character, adapted to all metres found in our hymnology, and equally commendable for exquisite and simple melody, and for rich and effective harmonies. This cheap and admirable work ought to attain the widest circulation in congregations and singing classes. The collection of "Hymns" is to be judged only with reference to its specific purpose; and that purpose is fully and satisfactorily answered. For use in practice it will be found a convenient and sufficient manual; and it will further assist the judgment in appropriating to the hymns sung in public worship such tunes as accord therewith in character and spirit.

*A Manual of Universal History, on the Basis of Ethnography.* By J. B. WRIGHT. The Primitive Period. Bath: Binns and Goodwin. London: Whittaker and Co., Ave Maria-lane.

THE distinctive feature of this work is, that it combines Ethnography with History, presenting a description of manners and customs in connexion with a relation of public events. The design is a laudable one, and it is so executed as greatly to assist the young student of general history in realising the most remarkable characteristics, conditions, and habits, of the peoples whose national story he makes himself acquainted with. In the Ethnographical parts of his work, the author, avoiding minute details, gives comprehensive and suggestive sketches; and in the Historical portions, selects such broad and representative facts as will really afford an enlarged, if only an outline, view of Universal History. He has divided his intended work into four periods—the Primeval, the Classic, the Mediæval, and the Modern. The present volume embraces the first only; but is, so far, complete in itself. It is to be hoped that the design will be carried out, and that the remaining volumes will speedily appear. We are inclined to think highly of this plan for resting popular historical studies, not merely on the division of kingdoms, but, on the relation of races; and we are pleased at the prominent place given to the mythology of the nations described, as a key to national character and civilisation. The work displays much ability and learning, and is written in a lucid and interesting manner. A valuable body of notes is added; but it is a prevailing defect—justified, indeed, by the author, but, as we think, quite erroneously—that references and authorities are omitted. The book is beautifully got up, illustrated by an Ethnographical Chart of the ancient world, and issued at a low price.

*Rhymes for Youthful Historians, on the History of England; with 37 Portraits.* Sixth Edition. London: Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange. [The use of rhymes undoubtedly facilitates the learning of dates and facts by children; and this little book seems as well done as possible, not aiming to give the poetry an independent value, but using verse solely as an aid to memory.]—*The Jesuits of Belle in 1860-61; or, Revelations of the Ex-Novices Paul de St. Foi.* Translated from the French, by Rev. W. T. GITTENS. London: H. K. Lewis, Gower-street. [Revelations, indeed! of abominations of falsehood and immorality; but such a book wants good vouchers to be worth anything.]—*Bible Class Manual of the Life of Christ.* By Rev. A. G. FULLER. London: B. L. Green, Paternoster-row. [A harmony of the four gospels in a continuous narrative; with notes on difficulties, and questions for examination; cheap and convenient.]—*Zingra, the Gypsy.* By A. M. MAILLARD. (Railway Library.) London: Routledge, Farringdon-street. [An original novel; a variety in the series: not without ability, but strongly, even absurdly, romantic.]—*The Atoning Lamb: a Scriptural Exhibition and Enforcement of our Lord's Vicarious Death.* By Rev. W. GRIFFITHS, Hitchin. London: Ward and Co., Paternoster-row.—*The Families of Holy Scriptures.* By CHARLES LAROM. London: Houlston and Co., Paternoster-row.—*Faith, the Great Working Power of Man's Being.* By LAUCUS. London: Ward and Co., Paternoster-row.—*A Lord's Day Manual for the Household of Faith.* By CORNELIUS SLIM. London: B. L. Green, Paternoster-row. [A most vulgar-spirited preface adds absurdity to a very worthless hyper-Calvinistic book. The only good thing in it is a sentence in praise of the printer, which has these two headless words in the very midst of its appeal to the reader to "appreciate pographical" neatness.]—*Devotions for the Daughters of Israel.* By M. H. BRESSLAU. London: Valentine, Houndsditch.—*The Future; or, the Science of Politics.* By A. ALSTON, Esq., Author of "The Second Reformation." London: Rowell, Great Queen-street.—*Auricular Confession and Special Judicial Absolution, Examined by the Canon of the Holy Scripture.* By W. PRACE, Esq. Second Edition. London: Painter, Strand.—*Who is a True Priest? A Word to the Israel of God.* London: Whittaker, Paternoster-row.—*Pulpit Outlines.* One hundred and twenty Sketches of Sermons, with an Essay on "Effective Preaching." By Professor SHEPPARD. London: J. C. Bishop.—*Notes, Thoughts, and Enquiries.* By C. CHALMERS. London: J. Churchill, Strand.

The Panama Railway, it is affirmed by the chief engineer, will be opened to the Pacific on the 1st of March, 1868.

## GLANINGS.

The London and North-Western Railway Company has just introduced a system of second-class express fares into their fast trains, with the exception of the express train that starts at 5 p.m.

The *Boston Journal* (U.S.) says that Gen. Pierce, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States, is a "lineal descendant of the family of the Percys, Dukes of Northumberland."

The floating debt of France has increased six millions sterling within the last three months.

Middle Wagner has left England for Hamburg, the intention of her appearing in London this season having been abandoned. It is stated that Mr. Lumley has commenced an action against Mr. Gye, of the Covent Garden Opera, laying his damages at £30,000.

AN ACID DROP.—"I don't know where that boy got his bad temper,—not from me, I'm sure." "No, my dear, for I don't perceive you have lost any."

Seventy new members of the Freehold Land Society, Birmingham, were enrolled on the last pay night. The receipts in subscriptions amounted to three thousand pounds.

THE RAGGED-SCHOOL "SHOE-BLACK BRIGADE" have been started in a new branch of business—that of messengers. At certain stations parcels can be booked, the boys deliver them, and the Ragged School Union is answerable for their honesty to the extent of £3 on each parcel.

A PRODUCTIVE COLLECTION.—A sergeant in the 99th regiment sends home a good story from the Ballarat gold diggings of Australia. A pensioner had a son born to him at that place: as it was the first birth at Ballarat, the father bethought him that he would make a "collection" for the infant; and it is said that he got as many "nuggets" as amounted in value to £3,000.

The ceremony of fixing the key-stone of the noble arch over the western portal of Cologne Cathedral was performed on the 25th of June, by the King of Prussia, with extraordinary pomp.

Letters from Rome state that the Pope is threatened with dropsy, and that the state of his health gives great uneasiness to his physicians.

Lord Campbell was thrown from his horse on Southwark Bridge on Thursday: his head was cut, but not seriously.

The "John Williams" (missionary ship), from England and New South Wales, arrived at Tahiti on February 5th.

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S HOUSEHOLD.—The *Times*, commenting upon Louis Napoleon's ostentatious professions of orthodoxy, says:—"Considering what the private habits of the Elysée are said to be, and what the state of morals of the present rulers of France has become—a mixture of the two régimes of Barras and Madame de Pompadour—the world will have some difficulty in discovering its immediate connexion with the source of all power, all strength, and all justice."

THE "AMAZON" SUBSCRIPTION.—The interest manifested in the cause of the widows, orphans, and other sufferers by the loss of the "Amazon" steamer still continues, the Mayor of Southampton having, last week, received £32 from the Havannah, two five-dollar notes from Trinidad, and £8 10s. 6d. from Tiverton. These sums have been added to the fund, which now amounts to £14,000.

TURNING THE TABLES.—Some years ago, a servant girl, who had robbed her mistress, a milliner in London, was transported to Sydney for a term of years. Since the discovery of the Bathurst plains the female convict has written to her former mistress that the colony was a good place—that, as she now kept her carriage, she was happy to return the amount which she had stolen with interest—that she earnestly recommended her to come out and set up shop, and that in that case she should be happy to extend her patronage to a lady for whom she had so great an esteem!

Mr. Jacob Bell, having attained to notoriety in connexion with St. Albans (now disfranchised), has had "several boroughs offered him at various prices, varying from £500 to £3,000." So he says—apparently unconscious of the compliment which the offers convey.

HE "LISHED IN NUMBERS."—A young gentleman farmer, who lished, having bought some pigs, asked a neighbour for the use of a pen for a few days. Said he—"I have juth been purthathin thom thwine—two thowth and pigth. I want to put them in your pen, till I can find a place for them."—"Two thousand pigs!" exclaimed the neighbour, "why, my pen will hardly hold a dozen."—"You don't understand me, Mr. Bent. I don't thay two thousand pigth, but two thowth and pigth!"—"I hear you," said Mr. Bent, "two thousand pigs! Why, you must be crazy!"—"I tell you again," exclaimed the man, angrily, "I mean not two thousand pigth, but two thowth and two pigth!"—"Oh, that is what you mean, eh? Well, then, the pen is at your service."

A CANDIDATE DUMBFOUNDERED.—There is nothing so easy (says the *Weekly News*) as framing questions for Parliamentary candidates which cannot be answered by a direct affirmative or a direct negative, and then, because neither the one nor the other is given, to impeach the straightforwardness of the person questioned. Mr. Clay, the candidate at Hull, gave a case in point the other day. A man of unblemished character was a candidate in a large constituency, and the following means were used to get rid of him:—"At a large meeting an elector got up and said, 'I demand the exercise of my right to ask that candidate a question. Will he answer me by a direct 'yes' or 'no,' like an honest man?' 'Undoubtedly I will.' A most incautious promise, as the reader will see. 'Well, then,' said the elector, 'I ask that gentleman who killed his washerwoman?' 'What was the poor man to say? What 'yes' or what 'no' could answer the question? He hesitated; he stammered; the meeting was against him; he was hustled out of the town; 'and to this day,' said Mr. Clay, 'he labours, I fear, under the grave imputation of having feloniously accelerated the demise of some unfortunate and perhaps ill-used washerwoman' [bursts of laughter]."



## MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

During the past week Consols have been subject to some depression. The large sums which will be required for the general election have somewhat contributed to this result, and the reported discovery of a plot against the French President, brought down the Stocks on Friday, but they subsequently rallied. The other funded securities have also been lower. Exchequer Bills have been steady, and Bank Stock has again advanced.

## PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Cons. for Acct.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
3 per Ct. Red.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
New 3 1/2 per Ct.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Annuities...	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
India Stock	225	225	225 1/2	225 1/2	225 1/2	225
Bank Stock	99 pm.	99 pm.	99 pm.	99 pm.	99 pm.	99 pm.
Excheq. Bills.	91 pm.	91 pm.	91 pm.	91 pm.	91 pm.	91 pm.
India Bonds.	6 15-16	6 15-16	6 15-16	6 15-16	6 15-16	6 15-16
Long Annuity.	6 15-16	6 15-16	6 15-16	6 15-16	6 15-16	6 15-16

Specie has been imported to the extent of £512,000. There has been, however, more demand for money. The Bank of England returns last published show, in addition to a large increase of bullion of £600,000, making the Stock above £22,000,000, one feature which has not before occurred—the amount of bullion exceeds the note circulation by £700,000.

The demand for the Northern European Stocks appears to have slackened; as is always the case when the English Funds are depressed. There is not, however, any disposition to bring stock to market. Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents. and Spanish Deferred Three per Cents. are quoted, ex div., the former at 102 1/2, and the latter 21 1/2—equivalent, with dividend, to 104 1/2 105, and 22 1/2. Austrian Scrip is steady, at about 4 pm., with but little business doing, the demand for Paris having entirely subsided. Sardinian Stock is not quite so firm, though more inquired for to-day and yesterday than previously. Portuguese Bonds continue to improve; the Four per Cents., 1842, having been done as high as 39 1/2. Spanish Three per Cents. Deferred Stock is steady, and the Passive inquired for at a slight advance. Mexican Three per Cent. Stock is steady within a trifle of our last quotations. Peruvian Deferred Stock has advanced considerably—an improvement of between 4 and 5 per cent. The following are to-day's prices:—

Austrian Five per Cent. Scrip, 4 1/2 pm.; Austrian Five per Cent. Old Bonds, 32 1/2 (exchange fixed at 10 florins per £). Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 96; Brazilian Old Fives, 101 1/2; Ditto, Small, —; Ditto, New Five per Cents., 1829 and 39, —; Chilean Three per Cents., 71 1/2; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 63 1/2; ex div.; Do., Four per Cent. Certifs., 96 1/2; Ecuador Bonds, 4 1/2; Granada, One-and-a-Half per Cent.; ex. December 1849, coupon, —; Ditto, Deferred, 98 1/2; Mexican Old Bonds, for Ac. —; Ditto, New Three per Cents., 27 1/2; Portuguese Four per Cents., 38 1/2; Peruvian Actives, 105 1/2; Ditto, Deferred Three per Cents., 67 1/2; Sardinian Five per Cents., 94 1/2; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 102 1/2 103, ex div.; Sardinian Five per Cents., 94 1/2; Spanish Old Three per Cents., 48 1/2 49 1/2; Ditto, New Deferred Three per Cents., 22 1/2, ex div.; Ditto, Passive Bonds, 6 1/2; Venezuelan Three-and-a-Half per Cents., —.

The Share Market has shown a decided improvement since the settling day on Wednesday. The railways in which the largest dealings have taken place have been Great Western, Midland, East Lancashire, Great Northern, Caledonian, Aberdeen, South Eastern, and York and North Midland. South Western also have been in favour, and Eastern Counties maintain their position. French Shares have been rather quieter, but they still attract attention. We subjoin to-day's quotations:—

Aberdeen, 29 1/2; Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Ches. June, 10 1/2; Bristol and Exeter, 99 1/2; Caledonian, 43 1/2; Chester and Holyhead, 22 1/2; Dublin and Belfast, 8 6; Eastern Counties, 10 1/2; East Lancashire, 19 20; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 66 68; Great Northern, 89 90 1/2; Great Western, 98 91; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 83 84; London and Blackwall, 8 1/2; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 107 108 1/2; London and North Western, 130 131; London and South Western, 97 97 1/2; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 33 34; Midland, 74 74 1/2; Norfolk, 41 43; North British, 34 35 1/2; North Staffordshire, 6 1/2; North Western, —; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 22 1/2; South Eastern, 72 73; South Wales, 36 37; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 75 76; York and North Midland, 52 53. FOREIGN—Central France, 24 1/2; East Indian, 5 1/2; Namur and Liege, 6 1/2; Northern of France, 24 1/2; Orleans and Bordeaux, 5 1/2; Paris and Orleans, 49 51; Paris and Rouen, 34 1/2; Rouen and Havre, 13 1/2.

## PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols.....	100 1/2	Brazil.....	100 1/2
Do. Account.....	100 1/2	Ecuador.....	4 1/2
3 per Cent. Reduced.....	101 1/2	Dutch 4 per cent.....	94 1/2
3 1/2 New.....	104 1/2	French 5 per cent.....	60 75
Long Annuities.....	6 15-16	Granada.....	9 1/2
Bank Stock.....	225 1/2	Mexican 3 per cent.....	27 1/2
India Stock.....	—	Portuguese.....	38 1/2
Exchequer Bills.....	—	Russian.....	10 1/2 32
June.....	72 pm.	Spanish 5 per cent.....	48 1/2
India Bonds.....	92 pm.	Ditto 2 per cent.....	22 1/2
		Ditto Passive.....	5 1/2

## THE GAZETTE.

Friday, July 2.

## BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 19th day of June, 1852.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued.....	25,587,175
Government Debt.....	11,015,100
Other Securities.....	2,984,900
Gold Coins & Bullion.....	21,553,900
Silver Bullion.....	33,375
	235,587,175

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital.....	14,553,000
Reserve.....	3,077,944
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts).....	7,954,979
Other Deposits.....	13,834,038
Seven-day and other Bills.....	1,968,090
	239,330,049

Dated the 1st day of July, 1852.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Parkgate Chapel, Great Newton, Cheshire.

**BANKRUPT.**  
MOTTRAM, JOHN, Shrewsbury, Salop, hop merchant, July 12, August 2: solicitors, Messrs. Cooper and Broughall, Shrewsbury; and Messrs. Mottram and Co., Birmingham.  
PERRY, RICHARD, Leeds, hatter, July 15, August 13: solicitor, Mr. Utton, Leeds.  
STANDERWICK, GEORGE, STANDERWICK, CHARLES, and BARNES, THOMAS, Bristol, auctioneers, July 15, August 12: solicitors, Messrs. Whittington and Gribble, Bristol.  
WALTER, GEORGE WOOD, and WALKER, WILLIAM HENRY, Silverdale, Staffordshire, silk throwsters, July 13, August 3: solicitors, Messrs. Stanier and Co., Newcastle-under-Lyme and Messrs. Mottram and Co., Birmingham.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.**  
BATED, JAMES, Hamilton, Lanarkshire, grocer, July 7, 29  
HENDERSON, JOHN, Chesterhill, Haddingtonshire, cattle salesman, July 5, August 3  
HENDERSON, JOHN, Soutra Mains, Haddingtonshire, farmer, July 5, August 2  
JEWELL, ANDREW, Glasgow, wine dealer, July 5, 27.

**DIVIDEND.**  
William Chadwick, Manchester and Salford, Lancashire, paper manufacturer, first div. of 1s. 8d., July 7, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Pott's, Manchester.

Tuesday, July 6.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnizing marriages pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Abernethygrove Chapel, Aberdare, Glamorganshire.

Moravian Chapel, Walcot, Somersetshire.

**BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.**

SOWERBY, JOSEPH, Oxford-street, silk mercer, July 3.

**BANKRUPT.**  
BARKETT, JAMES RICHARD, Cardiff, Glamorganshire, corn factor, July 19 and August 18: solicitor, Mr. Bevan, Bristol.  
BLICK, JAMES, Bucklersbury, City, wine merchant, July 14 and August 18: solicitors, Messrs. Gregson and Co., Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.  
COCKEN, ARTHUR, Oswestry, Shropshire, watchmaker, July 20 and August 11: solicitors, Mr. Davis, Coventry; Mr. Weeks, Cook's-court, Lincoln's-inn; and Mr. Hodgson, Birmingham.  
FINCH, BENJAMIN, Gloucester, currier, July 19, August 16: solicitors, Mr. Smith and Mr. Newnham, Gloucestershire, and Mr. Bridges, Bristol.  
KNIGHT, SAMUEL, Fore-street, Cripplegate, City, cheesemonger, July 16, August 16: solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Sis-lane, Bucklersbury.  
PALMER, EDWARD, Ware, Hertfordshire, maltster, July 20, August 17: solicitor, Mr. Hind, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.  
ROBINSON, JOHN, Nassau-place, Commercial-road East, and Cannon-street-road, wholesale clothier, July 14, August 18: solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Sis-lane, City.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.**  
GRIEVE, JAMES, Leith, manufacturer of soda, July 13, August 2.  
KING, JAMES FIVE, Glasgow, stockbroker, July 13, August 2.  
PHELPS, JOSEPH, Edinburgh, floor-cloth warehouseman, July 12, August 2.  
WILSON, JAMES, Glasgow, tobacconist, July 10, August 2.

**DIVIDEND.**  
Richard Billing, sen., and Richard Billing, jun., Reading, Berkshire, brickmakers, first div. of 3s. 6d., July 8, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street.  
Richard Billing, jun., Reading, Berkshire, brickmaker, first div. of 12s. 2d., July 8, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street.  
Edward Bond, Hayfield and Manchester, calico printer, first div. of 3s. 6d., July 8, and any subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Lee's, Manchester.  
Richard Isomonger and Piercey Isomonger, Littlehampton, Sussex, merchants, first div. of 3s. 6d., and 30s. each on the separate estates, July 8, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers.  
John Lane, High-street, Marylebone, tailor, first div. of 2s. 10d., July 8, and any subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers.  
Charles Lucas, Richard Wilkinson, and Edward Bond, Hayfield and Manchester, calico printers, first div. of 14s., July 8, and any subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Lee's, Manchester.  
Robert Pinhorn, Newport, Isle of Wight, tailor, first div. of 3s. 10d., July 8, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street.  
Henry Pinhorn and Robert Pinhorn, Southampton, tailors, first div. of 4s., July 8, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street.  
Elizabeth Harris Ryder, Birmingham, jeweller, first div. of 1s. 4d., any Thursday before August 30, at Mr. Whitmore's, Birmingham.  
William Walker and Stephen Webb, Oxford-street, India rubber warehousemen, first div. of 3s., July 8, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers.  
Richard Whalley, Accrington, Lancashire, mercer, first div. of 6d., July 8, and any subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Lee's, Manchester.  
George Wheeler, Richmond, Surrey, grocer, first div. of 11s. 4d., July 8, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street.

## MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, July 5th.

The principal supplies of Wheat, Barley, and Oats, since this day's market have been from abroad, the arrival of all English Grain being only moderate. The weather for the last few days having been very favourable for the growing crops, our market for Wheat was extremely dull to-day, and fully 1s. lower for both English and foreign. We had rather more demand for Barley. With further arrivals of American, French, and Spanish Wheat, the trade was very slow, even at reduced prices.

Beans and Peas went off heavily, and rather cheaper. Good fresh Oats sold fully as dear, but it was still very difficult to find buyers for inferior heated samples. In Linseed Cakes very little doing. The current prices are under:—

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	40 .. 40	Wheat	40 .. 40
Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red (new)	37 to 41	Danish ..	44 to 48
Ditto White.....	43 .. 50	Anhalt and Magdeburg ..	47 .. 49
Line, Norfolk, and Yorksh. Red ..	37 .. 40	Ditto White ..	40 .. 43
Northumberland, and Scotch, White ..	38 .. 43	Pomeranian red ..	37 .. 41
Ditto, Red ..	36 .. 39	Black ..	43 .. 46
Devon, and Somerset, Red ..	— .. —	Danish and Prussian ..	37 .. 39
Ditto White ..	— .. —	Petersburgh, Archangel and Riga ..	33 .. 39
Eye ..	30 .. 32	Finnish ..	35 .. 39
Barley ..	28 .. 32	Marianopolis ..	40 .. 43
Scotch ..	26 .. 30	Danish ..	37 .. 41
Angus ..	— .. —	Taganrog ..	37 .. 41
Malt, Ordinary ..	46 .. 48	Brabant and French ..	43 .. 45
Pale ..	50 .. 55	Ditto White ..	43 .. 45
Peas, Gray ..	30 .. 33	Salonica ..	31 .. 33
Maple ..	33 .. 34	Egyptian ..	27 .. 29
White ..	35 .. 38	Rye ..	28 .. 30
Sellers ..	40 .. 42	Barley ..	— .. —
Beans, Large ..	33 .. 34	Wismar & Rostock ..	25 .. 26
Ticks ..	33 .. 34	Danish ..	35 .. 38
Harrow ..	34 .. 36	Seal ..	26 .. 28
Pigeon ..	35 .. 37	East Frisia ..	20 .. 23
Oats—		Egyptian ..	20 .. 21
Line & York feed ..	18 .. 19	Danube ..	20 .. 21
Do. Poland & Pot. ..	22 .. 23	Peas, White ..	34 .. 35
Berwick & Scotch ..	23 .. 24	Bollers ..	37 .. 40
Scotch feed ..	19 .. 22	Beans, Horse ..	28 .. 35
Irish feed and black ..	17 .. 18	Pigeon ..	24 .. 26
Ditto Potato ..	19 .. 20	Egyptian ..	26 .. 28
Linseed, sowing ..	50 .. 54	Oats—	
Rapeseed, Essex, new ..	— .. —	Groningen, Danish, Bremen, & Frisia ..	17 .. 18
Caraway Seed, Essex, new ..	— .. —	Do. thick and brew ..	19 .. 21
Rape Cake, 24 lbs. to 25 per cwt. Linseed, 211 lbs. to 211 1/2 ..	— .. —	Riga, Petersburg, Archangel, and Swedish ..	18 .. 20
Flour, per sk. of 380 lbs. Ship ..	97 .. 99	U. S., per 196 lbs. ..	18 .. 22
Town ..	35 .. 38	Hamburg ..	19 .. 21
		Danish and Swedish ..	19 .. 22
		French, per 250 lbs. ..	26 .. 28

## BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, July 5th.

The arrivals of Beasts from our own grazing districts were large for the time of year, and of average quality. The primest breeds were in moderate request, at prices about equal to those obtained on Monday last; the top figure for the best Scotch being 3s. 10d. per 8 lbs.; otherwise, the B. of trade was heavy, and the currencies gave way 2s. per 8 lbs., without a clearance being effected. Notwithstanding that the supply of Sheep was seasonably extensive, the demand for that description of stock was somewhat active, and, in some instances, the quotations had an upward tendency—the primest old Downs being worth 4s. per 8 lbs. The supply of Lambs was good; nevertheless, the Lamb trade ruled steady, and prices were well supported. Prime small Calves were quite as dear as last week, but other qualities of Veal were dull. In Pigs very little business was transacted. Prices, however, were supported.

## HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday....	1840 .....	9,400 .....	464 .....	430 .....
Monday ..	3,068 .....	28,470 .....	501 .....	560 .....

Price per stone of 14 lbs. (sinking the offal)  
Beef..... 2. 6d. to 3s. 10d. | Veal..... 2s. 8d. to 3s. 0d.  
Mutton..... 3 10 .. 4 0 | Pork..... 3 8 .. 3 8

**NEWGATE and LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, July 5.**—Considering the prevailing warm weather, these markets continue to be well supplied with each kind of meat, in which a moderate business is doing at our quotations:—

Per 8 lbs. by the carcase.

Inferior Beef 2s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.	Inf. Mutton 2s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.
Middling do 3 8 .. 3 10	Mid. ditto .. 3 10 .. 3 4
Prime large 3 0 .. 3 8	Prime ditto 3 5 .. 3 8
Prime small 3 2 .. 3 4	Veal..... 3 8 .. 3 10
Large Pork 3 6 .. 3 8	Small Pork .. 3 4 .. 3 8
Lambs..... 3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.	

**SEAS, Monday, July 5.**—Canaryseed was again 1s. per qr. dearer, but we can notice no improvement either in the demand, for or the value of other kinds of Seeds.

**BREAD.**—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6 1/2d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 6d. to 6 1/2d. per 4 lbs. loaf.

**HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, July 5.**—We can report no change in our market, which remains steady, at the quotations of this day week:—

Sussex Pockets ..	112s. to 120s.
Weald of Kent ..	120s. to 140s.
Mid and East Kent ..	140s. to 250s.

## COVENT GARDEN, SATURDAY, July 5.

Vegetables and fruit are plentiful. The supply of English Pineapples is remarkably good, but the prices are getting lower. The same may be said of Hothouse Grapes. Strawberries are improving in their quality. A few Dessert Apples may still be obtained. Oranges are plentifully supplied, and very good. Nuts are nearly the same as last quoted. A large quantity of French Cherries still continue to be supplied, some of them bringing only 8d. per lb. Young Carrots, Beans, Lettuce, and Artichokes, continue to be supplied from France. New Potatoes are coming in very plentifully; 240 tons were sold in the market last week. Peas are improving in quality. Mushrooms are dearer. Out flowers consist of Heaths, Sparaxis, Gladioli, Mignonette, Camellias, Roses, Asclepias, Primulas, Lily of the Valley, and other forced bulbs.

## WOOL, COT, Monday, July 5.

At the public sales of Wool, to commence on the 8th inst., there will be about 50,000 bales put up, it is expected, and the large arrivals from Australia will furnish the bulk of that quantity. The imports last week were very large again, amounting to 16,256 bales, of which 9,000 were from Port Philip, 3,103 from South Australia, 1,150 from the Cape of Good Hope, 611 from Germany, 688 from Sydney, 750 from Van Diemen's Land, and the rest from Buenos Ayres.

## TALLOW, MONDAY, July 5.

Since our last report, the demand has ruled exceedingly heavy, and the quotations have given way 2d. per cwt.

To-day, F.Y.O. on the spot is selling at 88s. 8d. For forward delivery during the last three months, next to nothing is doing. Town Tallow, 37s. 6d. per cwt. net cash; Rough fat, 3s. 1d. per 4 lbs.

## PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
Stock this day ..	Casks. 7,649	Casks. 33,696	Casks. 35,094	Casks. 35,934	Casks. 43,168
Price of Y.O. ..	44s. 6d.	38s. 3d.	36s. 6d.	37s. 6d.	38s. 3d.
Delivery last week ..	1154	768	824	1503	576
Do. from 1st June ..	7581	3459	4110	4853	4850
Arrived last week ..	237	1577	1937	—	2497
Do. from 1st June ..	6543	3633	4570	4544	7725
Price of Town ..	66s. 6d.	60s. 6d.	58s. 6d.	59s. 6d.	60s. 6d.



**PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday, July 5.**—Dulness has been for the most part the prevailing feature in our market since our last report. Of Butter there was scarcely anything doing in Irish until nearly the close of last week, when a moderate extent of business was transacted at a decline of 1s. to 2s. per cwt. on board and landed. The price of the best Dutch opened at 72s., declined to 68s., advanced to 70s., and met a slow sale. Of Bacon there was no activity in demand, but prices were steady. Holders firm, looking with confidence to an improvement in demand and value in consequence of the change to fine weather. Hams as last noticed. Lard a shade dearer.

**COAL MARKET, Monday, July 5.**  
Stewart's, 16s.; Hetton's, 16s.; R. Hetton's, —s.; Brad-  
dell's, 15s. 6d.; Kelloe, 15s. 6d.; Richmond's, 15s.; South  
Durham, 14s. 9d.; Wylam's, 13s. 9d.; Eden, 15s.; Hartley's,  
14s. 6d.

Fresh arrivals, 313; left from last day, —; sold, 82.

#### COLONIAL MARKETS, TUESDAY.

**SUGAR.**—The market has been dull to-day, and prices have been a shade in favour of the buyers. 430 hhds. of West India only sold. Barbadoes sold in public sale, 33s. 6d. to 37s. 6d. 8,000 bags of Mauritius were offered in public sale; above 3,000 were bought in; the remainder sold without spirit, chiefly from 30s. to 38s. 6,500 bags of Bengal were also bought in; about two-thirds sold. Benares, 32s. to 39s. 6d.; grainy, 39s. to 42s. 6d. 900 bags Madras offered, and about 500 sold, 26s. to 28s. 6d. The Refined Market quoted the same as last week; grocery lumps, 47s. 6d. to 49s. 6d.

**COFFEE.**—There has not been a public sale to-day; neither has there been any sale of importance reported by private contract, and prices remain nominally the same as last week.

**TEA.**—The market is steady; but there is a great want of activity in the market.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

##### TO GROCERY AND DRAPERY ASSISTANTS.

**WANTED,** a Respectable Young Man, as Drapery Assistant, adapted for the Retail counter. Also, a Young Man with a thorough knowledge of the Grocery business, suitable for the Wholesale department. Apply, stating age and salary, and giving references to Danban and Sons, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire. Any application not giving this information will receive no attention.

**HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS,** a sure cure for scurvy, bad legs, and all impurities of the blood. Their effects in purifying the blood are all but miraculous.

The present proprietor of HALSE'S CELEBRATED MEDICINE, having been a vendor of them, and having heard from his customers of the all but miraculous effects of them, and knowing that they had not been brought before the public in a manner that they ought to be, was induced to offer a certain sum for the recipe, title, &c., to the original proprietor. After much time, and paying a much larger sum than he intended, he has accomplished his object. He has no doubt, however, that the invalid public will ultimately well pay him for his outlay.

HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS are generally admitted to be the most certain purifier of the blood of any yet discovered, a remarkable change in the appearance—from a death-like paleness to the rosy hue of health—taking place within a very short time. Price 2s. 9d. each bottle, and in pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles, for 11s., patent duty included. The following Testimonial must convince every one of its safe, speedy, and truly wonderful effects of these Drops:—

##### DECLARATIONS OF THE GUARDIANS OF BRENT, DEVON.

**SCURVY AND IMPURE BLOOD.**—Another most Extraordinary Cure by means of HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS.—The following case has excited so much interest, that the Guardians of the Parish of Brent, Devon, have considered it their duty to sign their names to the accompanying important declaration. It is well worthy the notice of the public:—  
“We, the undersigned, solemnly declare, that before Thomas Rolins (one of our parishioners) commenced taking Halse's Scorbute Drops, he was literally covered with large running wounds, some of them so large that a person might have laid his fist in them; that before he had finished the first bottle he noticed an improvement, and that, by continuing them for some time, he got completely restored to health, after everything else had failed. He had tried various sorts of medicines before taking Halse's Scorbute Drops, and had prescriptions from the most celebrated physicians in this county, but without deriving the least benefit. Halse's Scorbute Drops have completely cured him, and he is now able to attend to his labour as well as any man in our parish. From other cures also made in this part we strongly recommend Halse's Scorbute Drops to the notice of the public.”

Signed by “JOHN ELLIOTT, Lord of the Manor.  
JOHN MANNING.  
HENRY GOODMAN.  
WILLIAM PEARCE.  
ARTHUR LANGWORTHY.”

“June 31st, 1845.”

The above-mentioned Thomas Rolins was quite incapable of doing any kind of work whatever before he commenced taking these drops; some of his wounds were so large that it was most awful to look at them, and the itching and pain of the wounds were most dreadful; indeed, the poor fellow could be heard screeching by passers-by, both day and night, for sleep was entirely out of the question. He was reduced to mere skin and bone, and daily continued to get weaker, so that there was every probability of his speedy death. The effect which Halse's Scorbute Drops had on him was, as it were, magical, for before he had finished his first bottle his sleep was sound and refreshing, the itching ceased, and the pain was very much lessened. Persons who see him now can scarcely believe it is the same man; the pale, sallow, sickly complexion having given way to that of the rosy hue of health, and his veins filled with blood as pure as purity itself. For all scorbutic eruptions, leprosy, diseased legs, wounds in any part of the body, scurvy in the gums, pimples, and blotches on the neck, arms, or face, these drops are a sure cure. Their action is to purify the blood; they are composed of the juices of various herbs, and are so harmless that they may be safely administered even to infants. The enormous sale which this medicine has now obtained is an undoubted proof of its invaluable properties.

##### ANOTHER SURPRISING CURE BY MEANS OF “HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS.”

“Newman-street, Oxford-street, London, Jan. 5, 1845.  
“Sir,—I know not how to thank you for the wonderful effect your medicine has had on me. For twelve years and upwards have I suffered from wounds in my leg, and everything I tried had either a bad effect or no effect at all. At last a fellow-sufferer recommended me to try ‘Halse's Scorbute Drops.’ I did so, and strange as it may appear, I had scarcely got through the first bottle before my wounds began to heal. Altogether, I have taken six bottles and two boxes of pills, and my leg is now as sound as ever it was, and my general health is also materially improved. Pray make this public for the benefit of fellow-sufferers.—I remain, Sir, your humble servant,  
“CHARLES DICKENSON.”

The following is extracted from the Nottingham Review, of Nov. 15, 1844:—

“IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD THE CAUSE OF SCURVY, BAD LEGS, &c.—It is really astonishing that so many persons should be

content to be afflicted with scurvy, wounds in the legs, &c., when it is a well-ascertained fact that ‘Halse's Scorbute Drops’ make the disease vanish like snow before the sun. No one is better able to judge of the value of medicine, as to its effects on the bulk of the people, than the vendors of the article; and, as vendors of this medicine, we can recommend it to our friends, for there is scarcely a day passes but we hear some extraordinary account of it; indeed, we have known parties who have tried other advertised medicines without the least success and yet, on resorting to this preparation (the now justly-celebrated Halse's Scorbute Drops), the disease has yielded, as if by magic. We again say, ‘Try Halse's Scorbute Drops.’”

HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS are sold in bottles at 2s. 9d., and in pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles, for 11s., by the following appointed Agents, and by all Medicine Vendors.

**WHOLESALE LONDON AGENTS.**—Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; C. King, 41, Carter-street, Walworth; Edwards, St. Paul's; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; Sutton and Co., Bow-churchyard; Newbury, St. Paul's; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Prout, 229, Strand; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street.

#### BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.

##### ROWLANDS' KALYDOR,

**AN Oriental Botanical Preparation,** perfectly free from all mineral and metallic admixture. It is distinguished for its extremely bland, purifying, and soothing effects on the skin; while by its action on the pores and minute secretory vessels, it expels all impurities from the surface, allays every tendency to inflammation, and thus effectually dissipates all redness, tan, pimples, spots, freckles, discolorations, and other cutaneous visitations. The radiant bloom it imparts to the cheek, and the softness and delicacy which it induces of the hands and arms, its capability of soothing irritation, and removing cutaneous defects, render it indispensable to every toilet.

Gentlemen, after shaving, will find it allay all irritation, and tenderness of the skin, and render it soft, smooth, and pleasant. During the heat and dust of summer, and in cases of sunburn, stings of insects, or incidental inflammation, its virtues have long and extensively been acknowledged. Its purifying and refreshing properties have obtained its selection by the several Courts of Europe, together with the *élite* of the Aristocracy.—Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.

##### PEARLY SET OF TEETH.

##### ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

Or PEARL DENTIFRICE, a white powder, compounded of the choicest and most *recherché* ingredients of the Oriental Herbal, of inestimable value in preserving and beautifying the Teeth, strengthening the Gums, and in rendering the breath sweet and pure. It extirpates all tartarous adhesions to the Teeth, and ensures a pearl-like whiteness to the enamelled surface. Its Anti-Septic and Anti-Scorbute Properties exercise a highly beneficial and salutary influence; they arrest the further progress of decay of the Teeth, induce a healthy action of the Gums, and cause them to assume the brightness and colour indicative of perfect soundness.

Its unprecedently good effects have obtained it the patronage of the several Courts and the Aristocracy throughout Europe, while the general demand for it at once announces the favour in which it is held.—Price 2s. 9d. per box.

##### ROWLANDS' AQUA D'ORO,

Combines the spirituous essences and essential properties of the most esteemed and valuable exotic flowers and plants, without any one being in the ascendant. It retains its fresh and delightful odourousness for days. The rich aroma of this elaborately distilled perfume is gently stimulating to the nerves, it relieves the head, invigorates the system, and taken as a cooling beverage (diluted with water), in cases of lassitude or fatigue, it is found most cordial and restorative in its effects. Price 3s. 6d. per bottle.

N.B.—A Golden Fountain of the AQUA D'ORO was exhibited at the Crystal Palace.

##### IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Unprincipled Shopkeepers, for the sake of gaining a trifling more profit, vend the most spurious Compounds under the same names. It is therefore highly necessary to see that the word “ROWLANDS” precedes the name of the Article on the Wrapper or Label of each.

Sold by the Proprietors—A. ROWLAND AND SONS, 20, Hatton Garden, London, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

“Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,  
But not express'd in fancy; rich, not gaudy—  
For the apparel oft proclaims the man.”—HAMLET.

#### EVERY WELL-DRESSED MAN KNOWS

how difficult it is to find a tailor who thoroughly understands the peculiarities of each figure, and can suit its requirements with a well-cut gentlemanly fitting garment, in which, ease and taste being equally regarded, the eye of the observer is pleased with its graceful effect, while the comfort of the wearer is secured. Hence it is that so few feel “at home” during the first day's wear of any new garment, and so many are apparently doomed to appear in clothes, however costly, that never can become adapted to their forms. To remedy so manifest a deformity in costume, FREDERICK FOX adopts this means of making known that he has practically studied both form and fashion, in their most comprehensive meaning, and in the course of an extensive private connexion, has clothed every conceivable development, during the past thirteen years, always adapting the garment, whether coat, waistcoat, or trousers, to the exigencies of its individual wearer, and the purpose it is intended to serve, thus invariably attaining elegance of fit, with that regard for ECONOMY which the spirit of the age dictates.

FOX, Practical Tailor, 73, CORNHILL,  
Same side of the way as the Royal Exchange.

#### GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH.

##### NOW USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.

THE Ladies are respectfully solicited to make a trial of the GLENFIELD PATENT DOUBLE-REFINED POWDER STARCH, which, for Domestic Use, now stands UNRIVALLED.

Copy of Testimonial from the Landress of Her Majesty's Royal Laundry, Richmond, Surrey.

Mr. WOTHERSPOON, 40, Dunlop-street, Glasgow.  
The Glenfield Patent Powder Starch has now been used for some time in that Department of the Royal Laundry where all the Finest Goods are finished for Her Majesty, Princes Albert, and the Royal Family, and I have much pleasure in informing you that it has given the highest satisfaction.

M. WEIGH, Landress to Her Majesty's Royal Laundry, Richmond, near London, 15th May, 1851.

See also Testimonials from the Lady Mayress of London; Lady of Wm. Chambers, Esq., of Glenormiston, one of the Publishers of “Chambers's Edinburgh Journal”; the Landresses of the Marchioness of Breadalbane; Countess of Eglington; Countess of Dartmouth; &c.

Sold, Wholesale, in London, by Messrs. Pantin and Turner; Hooper Brothers; Batty and Feast; Sterry, Sterry, and Co.; John Hynam; Croft and Innocent; Pett, Wood, and Co.; Twelvemore Brothers; C. B. Williams and Co.; R. Letchford and Co.; John Yates and Co.; T. Snelling; John Brewer; Field, Roberts, and Barber; A. Braden and Co.; Yates, Walton, and Turner; William Clayton and Co.; and R. Wakefield, 30, Crown-street; and Retail by all Shopkeepers.

##### AGENTS WANTED.

Apply to Mr. R. WOTHERSPOON, 40, Dunlop-street, Glasgow. London Depot, WOTHERSPOON, MASKAY, and Co., 40, King William-street, City.

#### DURKEE'S

#### GREEN MOUNTAIN VEGETABLE OINTMENT,

**A Sovereign, Safe, and Speedy Remedy for RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, TIC DOULOUREUX, INFLAMMATION of the Chest and Bowels, White Swellings, Glandular and all other unnatural Swellings, Scrofulous Sores, Chilblains, Burns, Scalds and Burns, Inflammation of the Eyes, Broken Breasts and Sore Nipples, Fistula, Boils and Piles, Fresh-cut Wounds, Old and Inveterate Ulcers, and all other INFLAMMATORY ACTION.**

The power of this Ointment is astonishingly great. There is no Medicine known that can surpass it in prompt and energetic action. Applied in sufficient quantities to the surface of the body, in the vicinity of the most highly-inflamed parts, it at once subdues the inflammation and pain. It will quiet the most angry-looking wounds, soften and reduce swellings of the hardest kind, and purify and restore to perfect soundness old and inveterate sores. (See Medical and other vouchers).

Agents:—Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Edwards, St. Paul's-churchyard; Sutton and Co., Bow-churchyard; Taylor, Pall Mall; and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the United Kingdom.

In Pots at 1s. 10d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each, with full Directions and Testimonials.

PRESTON and SONS, 84, Smithfield Bars, London, Wholesale Agents by appointment.

Sole Proprietors, BLAKE and CO.,

AMERICAN MEDICAL DEPOT,  
529, NEW OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

N.B.—An experienced professional gentleman has been engaged to conduct the Medical Department, and the Proprietors have spared neither pains nor expense to render the establishment worthy of the increasing patronage of the British community.

**DEANE'S TABLE CUTLERY** has for more than 150 years received Extensive and Increasing Public Patronage. The Stock, comprising IVORY, BONE, HORN, and STAG HANDLES, stands unrivalled in Extent and Variety; the prices are the lowest, and the quality of the Steel the very best. Deane's Monument Razors, and London-bridge Strops, are preferred by the best judges to any other. Their Pen and Pocket Knives, 6d. each, and upwards, and Ladies' Scissors, of every description, are all of the finest quality.

**DRAWING-ROOM STOVES.**—A large and handsome collection of BRIGHT STOVES for the drawing or dining-room, embracing all the newest designs, is always on sale, in the Stove and Fender department of DEANE, DRAY, and Co.'s establishment. They have applied to these and other classes of register stoves patented improvements, economising the consumption of fuel, for which the highest testimonials have been given. Deane, Dray, and Co., also invite attention to their improved COOKING STOVE, adapted for Gentlemen's Mansions and all large Establishments, with Kitchen Ranges of the best construction. In FENDERS and FIRE IRONS they are constantly introducing every novelty at the lowest possible prices.

#### SILVER PATTERN SPOONS and FORKS.

—All the newest and best designs of these cheap, useful, and elegant articles in ELECTRO-SILVERED and DEANEAN PLATE are always on Sale—in DEANE, DRAY, and Co.'s Show Rooms. The beautiful metal from which they are produced is distinguished for its unsurpassed purity, and perfect silver hue. It is also manufactured in liqueur-stands, dish-covers, cruet, candlesticks, &c., a large variety of which are always on hand.

#### FAMILIES FURNISHING

may obtain, Post Free, on application, DEANE, DRAY, and Co.'s General Furnishing Priced List, enumerating more than 500 articles selected from the various departments of their establishment, requisite in fitting up a Family Residence. The stock includes, TABLE CUTLERY, ELECTRO-PLATE, LAMPS, PAPER MACHE, TRAYS, FENDERS, and FIRE IRONS, IRON BEDSTEADS, BRITANNIA METAL, Tin and Japan Ware, Turnery, Brushes, Mats, &c., &c. Established A.D. 1700. DEANE, DRAY, and Co., (opening to the Monument), London-bridge.

#### BEAUTIFUL HAIR, WHISKERS, EYEBROWS, &c.,

**MAY** be, with certainty, obtained by using a very small portion of ROSALIE COUPELLE'S PARISIAN POMADE, every morning, instead of any oil or other preparation. A fortnight's use will, in most instances, show its surprising properties in producing and curling Whiskers, Hair, &c., at any age, from whatever cause deficient; as also checking greyness, &c. For Children it is indispensable, forming the basis of a beautiful head of Hair, and rendering the use of the small comb unnecessary. Persons who have been deceived by ridiculously-named imitations of this Pomade, will do well to write to the pretended authors of the numerous so-called “testimonials” appended to other advertisements of this class, which are, without exception, as spurious as the articles they represent, and make one trial of the genuine preparation, which they will never regret.

##### TESTIMONIALS.

the originals of which, with many others, may be seen at the establishment; or the authors themselves may be inquired of—a test which “testimonials” in advertisements imitating this cannot stand:—

Mr. John Bottomley, Southwam:—“Your Parisian Pomade is very superior to anything of the kind I ever met with.”

Conventry.—“Mrs. Ogilvy is anxious to have the Pomade by return, as her hair is much improved by its use.”

Miss Jackson, 14, Lee-street, Chorlton, Manchester.—“I have used one box; my hair in one place had fallen off, it is now grown surprisingly.”

Lieut. Holroyd, R.N., writes:—“Its effects are truly astonishing; it has thickened and darkened my hair very much.”

Mr. Winkle, Brigg.—“I am happy to inform you my hair has very much improved, since using your Pomade.”

Mr. Canning, 129, Northgate, Wakefield.—“I have found your Pomade the best yet. The only good about the others is their singular names.”

Mr. Yates, hair-dresser, Malton.—“The young man has now a good pair of whiskers. I want you to send me two pots other customers.”

#### DO NOT CUT YOUR CORNS—BUT CURE THEM.

Soft and hard Corns and Bunions may be instantly relieved, and permanently cured in three or four days, by MADAME COUPELLE'S SOLVENT. It is sent post free on receipt of 12 postage stamps.

Rev. W. S. Clifton, West Willow, Romsey.—“Found it eradicate expeditiously, and without pain, his Corns of 30 years' standing, after all the other professed remedies had failed.”

Price 2s. per Pot, sent post free with instructions, &c., on receipt of twenty-four postage stamps, by Madame Couperelle, Ely-place, Holborn, London, or it may be obtained of the Agents below.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—None is genuine unless the signature, “Rosalie Couperelle,” is in red letters on a white ground, on the stamp round each package of her preparations.

Sold wholesale by Sutton and Co., 10, Bow Churchyard; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard; Barclay and Sons, 25, Farringdon-street; Sanger, 150, and Hannay, 68, Oxford-street; and they may be obtained through all respectable perfumers and medicine vendors in the Kingdom.

N.B.—Should difficulty occur, endorse stamps to Mlle. Rosalie Couperelle.



ALL POLICIES INSURABLE AND PAYABLE TO HOLDERS WITHIN FOURTEEN DAYS AFTER DEATH, AND  
 FREE OF POLICY STAMP TO THE ASSURED. AN EXTRAORDINARY NEW AND MOST ECONOMICAL SCALE OF  
 PREMIUMS.

# HOUSEHOLDERS' AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

15 and 16, ADAM-STREET, ADELPHI, LONDON.

LIFE ASSURANCE IS INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO DESIRE TO MAINTAIN THE SOCIAL POSITION  
 OF THEIR FAMILIES.

The Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P.  
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 The Rev. Thomas Carter, Brynstone-square and Shelburne Park.  
 Charles Esdaile, Esq., Fleet, near Reading.  
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Charles Esdaile, Esq.  
 Richard Griffiths Walford, Esq.  
 Francis Davenport Bullock Webster, Esq.

Richard Griffiths Walford, Esq., 1, New-square, Lincoln's Inn.  
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## DISTINCTIVE AND PECULIAR FEATURES.

1. Every Policy is absolutely indisputable, the state of health, age, and interest, being admitted on the Policy.
2. A Lower Scale of Premiums than any other Office.
3. Policies transferable by indorsement.
4. Policies paid within fourteen Days after Proof of Death.
5. No charge for Policy Stamp.
6. Persons recently assured in other Offices may obtain indisputable Policies from this Company at more moderate rates of premium.
7. Medical Referees in all cases paid by the Company.

RICHARD HODGSON, Secretary.

## THE LOW PREMIUM AND THE BONUS OR PROFIT TABLE.

ANNUAL PREMIUM for the whole term of Life, for an indisputable Assured of £100, payable to the Holder Fourteen Days  
 after Death.

Age at Birth- day.	WHOLE LIFE PREMIUM.		Age at Birth- day.	WHOLE LIFE PREMIUM.	
	Low Premium Branch.	Bonus or Profit Branch.		Low Premium Branch.	Bonus or Profit Branch.
21	£ 2. 0. 0	£ 2. 0. 0	31	£ 2. 1. 0	£ 2. 1. 0
22	1 11 8	1 11 11	32	2 1 9	2 1 9
23	1 14 10	2 1 4	33	2 1 11	2 1 7
24	1 15 9	2 2 3	34	2 4 2	2 10 1
25	1 16 7	2 3 3	35	2 5 6	2 13 8
26	1 17 2	2 4 4	36	2 13 5	2 3 1
27	1 18 6	2 5 5	37	2 4 1	2 15 10
28	1 19 7	2 6 6	38	2 18 9	4 19 11
29	2 0 7	2 7 11	39	6 5 8	7 4 11

# HOPE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE AND HONESTY GUARANTEE SOCIETY.

Established for Granting Assurances on Lives, Guarantee for Honesty, Endowments, Loans, and Annuities. Incorporated under  
 Act of Parliament, with a Guarantee Fund of £100,000.

PRINCIPAL DEPARTMENT—4, PRINCES-STREET, LONDON.

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 Charles De Burges, Esq., Doughty-hill, and Blackheath.  
 Robert Douglas, Esq., 3, Carey-lane, Chancery, and Stoke Newington.  
 Lewis Glendon, Esq., Glenohr-terrace, Blackheath.

GENERAL MANAGER—Henri Christopher Eiffe, Esq.

## AUDITORS.

Rice Hopkins, C.E., Parliament-street.  
 Arthur Mee, Esq., F.R.S., 58, Pall-mall.

## MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Campbell de Morgan, Esq., 51, Upper Fitzroy-street.  
 Nicholas Parker, Esq., M.D., Finsbury-square.

STANDING COUNCIL—Sir William Fergus Wood, M.P.

REVENUE—Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, and Co., Lombard-street.

SECRETARIES—Messrs. Torrell and Matthews, 30, Basinghall-street.

The public in general are invited to a consideration of the comprehensive plan of this Society.  
 Whilst it transacts all the ordinary business of Life Assurance on the most liberal conditions, it freely opens its doors to those  
 exposed to extra risk, and affords them advantages which have heretofore been denied.  
 It grants Assurances against every contingency of life to persons of all classes or professions, on terms equitably adjusted to  
 the risk incurred.

## SPECIFIC ADVANTAGES.

1. This Society grants Assurances on the lives of all classes, including Seafaring, Military, and Naval services, as well as persons  
 proceeding as passengers to foreign climates.
  2. No extra Premium charged on Assurances who desire to travel between any port in the United Kingdom and any of the ports  
 from Gibraltar to the Sound.
  3. No extra Premium charged for residence in any part of Europe, in Australia, or the Canadas, or any healthy parts of North  
 or South America.
  4. Assurances may be had on the Lives of Mariners, to cover the constant trade between the United Kingdom and any part of  
 the world, or the constant trade in any given place—as, for instance, between the East Indies and China.
  5. The premium for a specific voyage may be obtained on liberal terms.
  6. The extra Premium which is charged for residing in unhealthy climates, or for actual service in military or naval service, is  
 discontinued on return to, and during residence in, the United Kingdom, or the healthy parts of Europe. The Policies are then  
 continued during residence at the ordinary premium standing against the age of the assured at the time of effecting the insurance,  
 evidence as to health being first adduced to the satisfaction of the Directors.
  7. The whole of the profits divided among the assured for life, all of whom are proprietors, and possess control over the manage-  
 ment without responsibility.
  8. Guarantee Policies for Fidelity of Trusts, in combination with Life Insurance, granted at little more than the simple rate for  
 ordinary Life Policies.
  9. All Policies indisputable, except in cases of premeditated fraud. No charge to the Assured for medical fees, stamp duties, or  
 any other expenses in effecting a Policy beyond the premium.
  10. The Directors give favourable consideration to proposals from disabled or non-actuated cases, at premiums proportioned to the  
 risk, a system especially advantageous to parties whose health may have been impaired by over-exposure to business, foreign  
 residence, &c.
- From the principles which are here briefly stated, it is evident that the system of Assurances set out by the Hope Office cannot  
 be too strongly recommended. To all who have any surplus capital it offers a secure and profitable mode of investment; it com-  
 bines all the advantages of Assurance and Savings Banks together; for, in the event of premature death, a large capital is at once  
 created for the survivors that would require years to be produced by any other mode of investment.

H. C. EIFFE, General Manager.

## ELECTRO PLATING UPON ARGENTINE SILVER.

ARGENTINE SILVER was introduced to the Public about ten years since, and very truly  
 described as the best imitation of silver ever discovered. Large quantities have been sold, but after a few months' wear it  
 has invariably disappointed the purchasers; GEORGE ATTENBOROUGH, SILVERSMITH, 22, REGENT-STREET, therefore uses  
 the Argentine Silver ONLY AS A BODY, OR FOUNDATION, which, when plated by the electro-process, produces articles both  
 of utility and ornament, that cannot be surpassed even by sterling silver itself. The stock is unlimited for quality, quantity, and  
 variety, and the premises are in every way suited for an extensive trade. Pamphlets, containing particulars of the trade and  
 estimates and sketches, will be forwarded (post free) on application.

## ESTIMATE OF A SERVICE OF ELECTRO PLATED ON ARGENTINE SILVER SPOONS AND FORKS.

	Fiddle Pattern.	Double Thread.	King's, Victoria, Albert, &c.		Fiddle Pattern.	Double Thread.	King's, Victoria, Albert, &c.
10 Table Forks	£ 2. 0. 0	£ 2. 0. 0	£ 2. 0. 0	Mustard Spoons, do., do.	£ 0. 0. 0	£ 0. 0. 0	£ 0. 0. 0
12 Table Spoons	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	Sugar Tongues	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
12 Dessert Forks	1 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	Butter Knives	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
12 Dessert Spoons	1 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	Soup Ladles	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
12 Tea Spoons	1 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	Sugar Spoons, plated	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
4 Sauce Ladles	0 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	6 Egg Spoons, gilt bowls	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
4 Ovary Spoons	0 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	Mixed Sugar Spoons	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
4 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	Coffee Spoons	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0

SILVER SPOONS AND FORKS, 7s. 6d. PER OZ.

GEORGE ATTENBOROUGH, 22, REGENT STREET.

## STRONG ELECTRO-SILVERED SPOONS

and FORKS, and every metal and elegant Article for the  
 Table and Sideboard.—CHARLES WATSON, 57, Bishopsgate-  
 street-within, and 41 and 43, Barbican, manufactures fourteen  
 different pattern Spoons and Forks, and on receipt of fourteen  
 postage stamps sends free, a superior Electro-silvered Teaspoon,  
 as a sample, with the various drawings, and his price current.  
 C. Watson particularly invites families purchasing to inspect  
 his choice and unique stock of goods. Old plated goods made  
 perfectly equal to new by the electro-process.—Address, 57,  
 BISHOPSGATE-STREET-WITHIN, or 41 and 43, BARBICAN

## BEDSTEADS, BATHS, and LAMPS.

WILLIAM S. BURTON has FOUR LARGE SHOW-  
 ROOMS devoted exclusively to the SEPARATE DISPLAY of  
 Lamps, Baths, and Metal Bedsteads. The stock of each is at  
 once the largest, newest, and most varied ever submitted to the  
 public, and marked at prices proportionate with those that have  
 tended to make his establishment the most distinguished in  
 this country.

Bedsteads, from..... 10s. 6d. to £10 0s. each.  
 Shower Baths, from..... 7s. 6d. to £3 15s. each.  
 Lamps (Palmer's), from..... 1s. 6d. to £5 0s. each.  
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